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THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 136 JULY 17, 1939 Number 3

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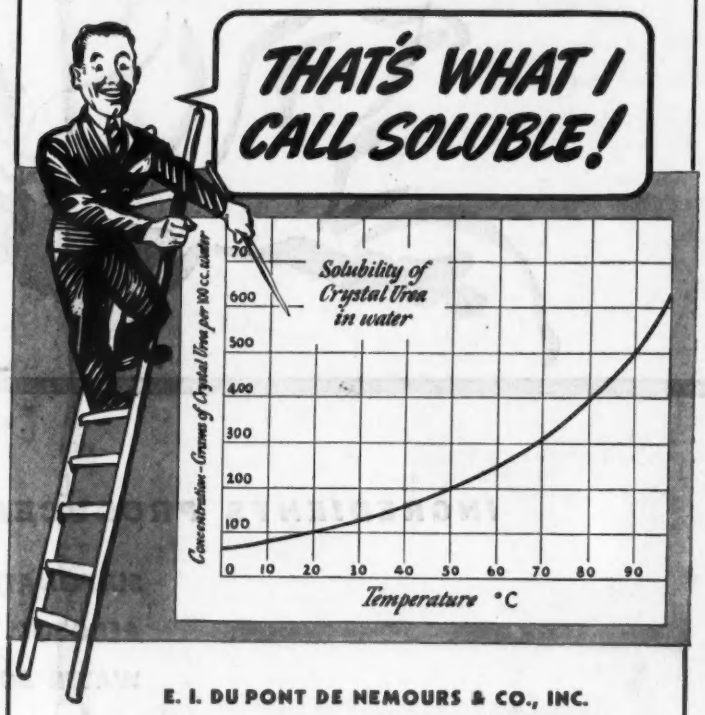

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 136 JULY 17, 1939 Number 3

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Freight Classification To Be Simplified

Because of complexities arising from the ever-increasing list of commodities transported by rail, the traffic advisory committee of the Association of American Railroads began last week the work of further simplifying the classification of all products of industry and the rules which determine the application of the various classifications. Out of this work is expected to come a condensed consolidated freight classification applicable to all sections of the United States, that will be more easily interpreted and applied by shippers and better meet the requirements of the public and railroads alike.

Under the general direction of the committee the task of simplifying the classification is to be carried through by a special subcommittee of three. This subcommittee will meet in Chicago in July and in New York in August and thereafter will alternate between those two cities until the work is completed. The members of this subcommittee have been relieved of all other duties until their work is finished. They have full power to put into effect changes in the classification which do not affect charges paid by shippers. Changes which do affect shippers' charges are to be docketed for public hearings, to be held in New York, Chicago, and Atlanta, at dates to be announced.

Members of the classification simplification committee are A. H. Greenly, New York, representing Eastern territory, chairman; E. H. Dulaney, Atlanta, representing Southern territory; and W. E. Prendergast, Chicago, representing Western territory.

Thousands of Classes

The present Consolidated Freight Classification, a 500-page book, which lists and describes the 15,000 different classes into which commodities are grouped for rail shipment in the United States, is the result of the ever-increasing diversity in American commerce. Originally, each railroad had its own classification, but as the movement of freight from one railroad to another increased and invention and develop-

—Continued on page 30

Hibben Heads Chemical Unit of Tariff Board

OPD Washington Bureau
July 14, 1939

The United States Tariff Commission today announced the appointment of Dr. H. J. Hibben as chief of its chemical division, effective July 17. The post is a civil service position.

Dr. Hibben is a graduate of the University of Illinois with B.S. and M.S. degrees, and of the University of Paris with a D.Sc. degree. He has been a Fellow of the International Education Board at Paris, a National Research Fellow at Princeton University, consultant to the National Bureau of Standards and to various chemical industries, and a member of the research staff of the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Rollin Cragg, who for some time has been acting chief of the chemical division, has been advanced in grade and promoted to the position of assistant chief of the division.

Carbon Dioxide Tested As Fire-Extinguisher

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

CO_2 gave way to H_2O as a firefighting medium at two tests made here this week by the National Bureau of Standards to determine the effectiveness of carbon dioxide in extinguishing various types of fires. The carbon dioxide, carried in compression trucks and expelled through nozzles at zero temperature at a rate said to cost $45 a minute, easily smothered fires set in closed rooms, but failed to prevent the spread of the blaze where there was a breeze, and city firemen had to complete the job with the old-fashioned hose-and-axe method.

One series of tests was run at the Department of Agriculture experimental farm near here on fires in open oil tanks. Fire in a 20-foot tank containing 600 gallons of kerosene floated on water was extinguished with carbon dioxide in one minute, but when a similar trial was made with gasoline the gas was

—Continued on page 44

Synthetic Resins Discussed In A.A.A.S. Symposium

Gibson Island, Md., July 14, 1939

Discussions of the theory, the construction, and the properties of resinous polymers, more popularly known as synthetic resins, constituted the proceedings of a five-day research conference which closed here today. The conference was held under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was arranged by Dr. Neil E. Gordon, of Central College, secretary of the association's section on chemistry.

The proceedings were of the nature of a symposium, introduced by Dr. L. H. Baekeland, well-known inventor of the phenol-formaldehyde synthetic resin, as honorary chairman. Dr. Baekeland gave a concise picture of the remarkable development of the synthesis of resinous materials and the effect of these on industrial practices. He spoke also of the future of these materials, the potentialities of which are practically without limit in respect of sources and applications. Dr. Baekeland was the guest of honor at a dinner in the evening July 10.

Dr. Howard L. Bender, of the Bakelite Corporation, was chairman of the conference and presented the first paper of the symposium, discussion of this being opened by Thomas Midgley, of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

The plan of the conference provided for the presentation of one paper on the first day and two on each of the succeeding days, a total of nine being contributed by men engaged in various phases of research in resinous polymers. Each paper was opened for discussion after its presentation, and this phase of the symposium provided a wide variety of views and factual data.

Physics of Resinous Particles

Dr. Bender's paper was entitled "The Physical Viewpoint of Resinous Particles"; it had particular reference to size and linkage and showed a contrast between the physical and chemical viewpoints in relation to resinous particles. Dr. Bender showed sixteen lantern slides and cited about fourteen references to the literature of his subject.

Many of the present chemical conclusions concerning resins were considered as based on strictly physical measurements and these physical measurements were re-examined from the standpoint of physical conclusions. An attempt was thus made to apply a physical viewpoint to the physical measurement data and to the borderline data which lies between the physical and the chemical field.

Resins were considered as supercooled liquids from the standpoint of flow, melting phenomena, the half-melted solution state, and the viscosity of the liquid state. Liquefaction was considered as a grinding operation by temperature agitation. The viscosity physical effect was stated as being effected by agitation, by impurities, and by time and temperature exposure. Thus, some chemists are now considering melting phenomena as a chemical reaction. Dr. Bender stressed that melting is still best listed as a physical consideration.

The chemical interpretation of a viscosity measurement whereby viscosity is supposed to show the molecular size or shape was questioned because of the unstability of such viscosity in resins and in resin solutions. Viscosity was

—Continued on page 56

Alcohol Tax Cut To Be Sought Anew

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

Another attempt to secure a change in the alcohol tax laws to permit a lower tax on industrial and medicinal alcohol than on beverage alcohol will be made soon by Representative Harold Knutson, of Minnesota, it is disclosed in an exchange of letters between him and James P. McGovern, counsel for the Industrial Alcohol Institute.

Representative Knutson introduced a bill (H.R. 6068) May 1 to accomplish this purpose, but its language was criticized by Mr. McGovern, and the congressman wrote that he plans to introduce a new version and asked for suggestions.

In reply, Mr. McGovern stated that all users of industrial alcohol should be placed on the same basis, and suggested that a bond and permit system might be worked out under which denatured alcohol could be obtained free of tax or with a lower tax than that on beverage alcohol, with regulations safeguarding its use against diversion to beverage purposes.

Berg Joins Sterling Products

William H. Berg, formerly president and general manager of White Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has become associated with Sterling Products, Inc. Mr. Berg, who has long been identified with the development of the vitamin phases of codliver oil and other substances, enters upon his new connection July 17.

Cosmetic Sales Tax Rules Being Drafted

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

Regulations covering the "arm's-length transactions" amendments to the cosmetic tax carried in the new revenue law will be promulgated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue probably about the middle of August, in time for use by manufacturers in making tax returns for the month of July, which are due August 31.

The provisions of the new law, which went into effect July 1, are designed to stop a method of tax avoidance under which sales of cosmetics are made between subsidiary companies created for the purpose. Since the tax is on the manufacturer's selling price, a practice has grown up of having one corporation make the cosmetics in bulk and sell them to another corporation for packaging and distribution. In this way the tax is on a lower value than if it had been assessed against the goods when placed on the wholesale market. The text of the new amendments was printed in this paper July 3.

Representatives of the cosmetic industry have had several conferences with officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and have been asked to submit written suggestions to aid in formulating the forthcoming regulations.

F.T.C. Strikes at Cooperative Buying by Dealer Groups

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

There is something of a move against certain forms of cooperative buying by dealers in the complaint just issued by the Federal Trade Commission against the Simmons Company, New York, charging price-discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman act in the sale of metal beds, mattresses, and related products.

The complaint alleges that the company's discount plan discriminated against individual purchasers of less than $50,000 worth of merchandise in a year and in favor of those competing individual customers purchasing more than that amount and that there were few of the latter class. However, it is alleged, the Simmons Company sold its product to large central organizations or syndicate members and granted the discounts on the basis of aggregate purchases of the entire organizations even though some of their individual retail stores or units often made aggregate yearly purchases which were no larger and in many cases were smaller than the yearly purchases of many unaffiliated individual customers. In many instances, it is alleged, the individual customers were in direct competition with unit stores of the central organizations, or with member stores of the syndicates.

It is alleged that manufacturers competing with the Simmons Company could not obtain a part of the business of a central organization receiving the discounts even by offering an equal price, but must offer a sufficiently lower price to compensate the central organization for loss of the discount on that portion of its requirements which it had already purchased or which it might be compelled to purchase from the Simmons Company, and that the effect of the discriminations in favor of central organizations and other large buyers might be substantially to lessen competition with, and tend to create a monopoly in the Simmons Company.

—Continued on page 26

Will You Get Yours?

Strictly speaking, there is a difference between a gratuity and a gift—the former has a condition attached to it. This is why the Green Book buyer's directory, which the REPORTER distributes every year, is a gratuity. It is given without additional cost to subscribers for this paper—but, to warrant a copy, the subscription must be a paid-up one.

The twenty-seventh annual distribution of this gratuity to REPORTER subscribers was started last week, when the first copies of the 1939-40 edition came off the press. The new edition is of the same convenient format. It contains the same sort of information that has made its predecessors popular and useful; it has more and better information, including sixty-one pages of additional trade-names and a tabulation of import and export statistics for 1937 and 1938.

It will take some time to complete the mailing of the new Green Book. Those who are entitled to a copy are requested to be patient and not to wire: "Where's my Green Book" for a couple weeks, anyhow. Others who see this should remember the prerequisite of the gratuity.

Closing Market Developments

London Closing Cable

LONDON, July 14, 1939

Quotations on carnauba wax were 145s. per hundredweight. Stocks of shellac in London warehouses July 1 totaled 95,769 packages, of which quantity 94,929 packages were orange.

Cottonseed Oil Easy

Refined cottonseed oil futures were easier on Friday on renewed liquidation. September closed at 5.91c., and December 6.08c., showing a moderate decline for the day and a loss of about 50 points as compared with the final quotations of the previous week.

Feeding Tankage in Demand

A greatly increased demand for feeding tankage appeared in the market late last week. Orders were being placed with New York suppliers in good volume, mostly for spot delivery. The increased demand, however, did not effect a price advance.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Cosmetics:—The Chinese Ministry of Finance has placed prohibitions on the importation into China of a number of commodities, including cosmetics.

Pure Food Regulation:—A Paraguayan decree has established the National Chemical Office and adopted the *Codex Alimentarius* as a standard in the regulation of the packing and labeling of foods, beverages, and condiments, the latter of which includes spices and essences.

Silver Chloride:—The United Kingdom Board of Trade has announced that the definition of silver chloride and silver sulphide subject to key industry duty of 33 1/3 percent ad valorem has been amended by adding the words "of a purity not less than 95 percent excluding moisture" to each of these items.

Tung Oil Movement From China Promoted

Supplies of chinawood oil in the markets of this country have been far below normal for many months past, and indications are lacking of any material relief from the shortage in the near future. No scarcity of oil exists in China, but military operations have made it extremely difficult to transport supplies from the interior to the ports for shipment to foreign countries.

There now appears to be a possibility of some easing of the stringency in this country through measures taken by the Universal Trading Corporation, a Chinese concern, with headquarters in this city. This corporation is reported to have purchased 1,000 motor trucks in the United States for shipment to China, where they will be used in carrying wood oil overland from producing areas which are still under the dominance of the Chinese government to the seaboard for shipment to this and other countries. Some of these trucks have already been shipped to China. It is reported that new roads are being constructed and it is expected that later in the current year arrivals of oil in this country from China will show some increase.

The Universal Trading Corporation operates under the laws of New York State and is financed with Chinese capital. The Export-Import Bank authorized credits to the corporation up to $25,000,000, the loans to be guaranteed by the Bank of China. The funds are used as needed in financing the exportation of American agricultural and manufactured products to China, and the importation of Chinese merchandise, including wood oil, into this country.

Much of the chinawood oil arriving here in recent months is said to have been for account of the Universal Trading Corporation, which distributes it among regular importing houses. The corporation does not sell to consumers. This concern is not a monopoly, however, it still being possible for importers to purchase in China for their own account.

Chemical Price Trends Balanced

An upward price movement in the heavy division of the markets for heavy and fine chemicals was offset by a downward movement in the fine division last week. Blue vitriol and naval stores on one side and quicksilver, corn products, butyl solvents, and menthol on the other were the major items affected.

Demand showed some improvement, reflecting increased activity in consuming lines. No effects of potential stimuli of forward buying were noticeable.

Prices were advanced on blue vitriol, domestic and imported casein, medium grades of gum rosin, gum turpentine, Loba copals. Singapore Manila gum dust, skim-milk powder, and imported dried blood.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, tanner's corn sugar, corn syrup, corn dextrin, cornstarch, normal and secondary butyl acetates and alcohols, menthol, washed fluorspar gravel, silver, cocoa butter, and hoofmeal at Chicago.

The REPORTER's composite index number for prices of heavy and fine chemicals remained at 125.3 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 88.7, compared with 89.1 at this time last year and 90.0 in 1937.

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McK.&R. Trustee Files Detailed Audit Report

Indications that McKesson & Robbins, Inc., is on the road to recovery from the effects of the peculations of the late F. Donald Coster while he was its president, are presented by the second report of the audit of the company's affairs, filed July 13 in the Federal court in this city by William J. Wardall, trustee.

This report presents for the first time a complete picture of the current financial condition of the concern, the consolidated statement showing a reduction in the actual deficit from $10,540,047.57 January 1, 1936, when the books showed an earned surplus of $4,013,501.51, to $9,417,084.11 December 31, 1938.

To set at rest fears that McKesson & Robbins might have been irreparably injured by the fraudulent operations of former officers, Mr. Wardall declared:—

The company's inherent soundness has been established by perhaps the most exhaustive independent investigation ever made of a corporation of similar size and character. The results of this investigation can be told.

In a summary designed to answer questions raised by the discovery of the frauds, Mr. Wardall disclosed:—

(1) That the book inflation of assets at the end of 1938 amounted to $21,025,658 "of which amount approximately $2,870,000 was stolen and the balance was repre-

—Continued on page 41

Trademark System Revision Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

A bill to repeal all existing Federal trademark legislation and create an entirely new system of trademark registration based on the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce instead of on the common law has been favorably reported by the house committee on patents.

The bill (H. R. 6618) was introduced by Representative Fritz G. Lanham of Texas, and largely follows a draft proposed by the patent section of the American Bar Association. Generally similar legislation has passed the house in several recent Congresses but has never been approved by the senate.

As explained in the committee's report, the bill attempts the following:—

1. To put all existing trademark statutes in a single piece of legislation.
2. To carry out by statute our international commitments to the end that American traders in foreign countries may secure the protection of their marks to

—Continued on page 27

Narcotic Law Changes Reported to House

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

Two bills to tighten the enforcement of narcotic laws were favorably reported today by the house committee on ways and means.

The first bill (H.R. 6555) permits the advancement of funds to enforcement agents for the purpose of getting information relating to violations of the marihuana tax act and of the customs laws. Under existing law the advancement of funds is authorized for the purchase of evidence concerning violations of other narcotic laws and of the customs laws in foreign countries, but as to customs violations in the United States and the marihuana act of 1937, agents must make purchases of evidence out of their own private funds and receive reimbursement later.

The other measure (H.R. 6556) provides for the seizure and forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft used to transport narcotic drugs, firearms, and counterfeit coins, obligations, securities, and paraphernalia. The provisions are similar to the forfeiture procedure which has been used in the enforce-

—Continued on page 46

Paint Styling Fact Finding Committee to Meet July 18

OPD Washington Bureau
July 12, 1939

The Technical and Fact-Finding Committee of the Council for Paint Styling will meet July 18, at 10:00 a.m., daylight saving time, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

Tax Law Cost Plan May Stabilize Prices

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

A provision of the new revenue law permitting the use of the so-called "last-in-first-out" method of inventory valuation is expected to be of considerable benefit to corporations carrying large inventories or working stocks of goods subject to price fluctuation.

In the revenue act of 1938, a limited use of this method was permitted to leather tanners and processors of nonferrous metals, but the 1939 law makes this method optional with any corporation, provided all its books are kept on this basis. The provision was inserted by the senate finance committee which explained it as follows:

"The method is to treat the goods remaining on hand at the close of the taxable year, for the purposes of determining the costs of those sold during the year, as being, first, those included in the opening inventory of the taxable year in the order of acquisition of the goods to the extent of the goods so included; and second, those acquired in the taxable year. When this method is used, the inventory must be taken at cost. The goods in the opening inventory of the first taxable year in which the method is used for tax purposes (which is the closing inventory of the previous year) must be considered to have been acquired at the same time, and the cost is to be ascertained by averaging their cost. Goods acquired in the taxable year may be treated as having been acquired in the order of their acquisition and so valued, or their cost may be averaged, or any other proper method of evaluation may be used with respect to such goods, depending on whatever is proper treatment under the circumstances.

In other words, maufacturers can use the last price paid for raw materials or articles entering inventory in computing the profit on the first manufactured products sold after such purchases. Likewise, dealers in articles could use the last price paid on their inventory

—*Continued on page* 37

Drug Act Color Rulings Speeded

OPD Washington Bureau
July 12, 1939

Speedy consideration by the Department of Agriculture of amendments to the regulations for the certifications of coaltar colors for foods, drugs, and cosmetics is evident in the announcement that all written arguments and proposed findings of fact must be filed with the hearing clerk of the department by July 20.

Hearings on the new regulation, changing certain specifications for colors already listed and proposing to add thirty-one additional colors, were held July 5, and the presiding officer, Frank S. Hassell, certified the transcript of evidence with the hearing clerk today, allowing only seven days for the filing of written material. Considerably more time is usually taken by the department in the consideration of regulations.

Pharmacal Fraternity To Discuss Fair Trade

A round-table conference on "Fair Trade" will be the feature of the annual meeting of the Alpha Zeta Omega Pharmaceutical Fraternity, which will be held July 18 in the Park Central hotel, this city.

Among those scheduled to participate in the discussion are Thomas J. Lewis, vice-president of Helena Rubenstein, Inc.; A. Spencer Feld, member of the New York State senate and coauthor of the State fair trade law; Q. Forrest Walker, economist for R. H. Macy & Co.; and Nathan Zonies, president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Drug Law Enforcement Staff To Be Increased by 150

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

Enactment of the Lea bill postponing until January 1, 1940, the coaltar color and the affirmative labeling provisions of the new food, drug and cosmetic act permits the Food and Drug Administration to use its augmented enforcement funds for more intensive work on the adulteration and slack-filled package provisions of the new law and the labeling provisions of the old law which still remain in effect.

The administration's appropriation for the current fiscal year is $515,000 greater than that for last year, in spite of decreases of $10,000 for the tea inspection act and of $15,000 for the insecticide act. Approximately 150 new employees will be hired, of whom something more than 100 will be technically trained inspectors and laboratory workers, and the rest clerical workers. All positions are being filled by civil service examinations, and a large number of the inspectors are being promoted from the seafood inspection force.

The only new field station planned at present is a small laboratory in Portland, Ore., employing two or three chemists and three inspectors in addition to the two now stationed there. This laboratory will be a substation of the Seattle station and will be of particular benefit in handling imports through Portland. Most of the new employees will be sent to the various field stations throughout the country, but some thirty or forty will be in the Washington headquarters.

The project system will be retained, and as far as drugs are concerned there will be little change in enforcement work except that slack-filled packages are now illegal. First attention will be given to violations of the law affecting the public health, followed by offenses against cleanliness and decency, and offenses involving economic frauds. The same procedure will be followed with respect to cosmetics, brought under the law for the first time, and immediate attention will be given to the health danger of eyebrow and eyelash dyes, skin bleaches, false and deceptive claims, and deceptive packages.

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W.H. Dow Gets Doctorate From Michigan College

Willard H. Dow, president and general manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the recent commencement exercises of the Michigan College of Mining & Technology. The citation was as follows:—

A chemical engineer whose basic philosophy is the conservation of nature's resources, a man who appreciates the value of scientific research, a business man with the ability and foresight to select those discoveries and inventions that have great commercial possibilities, a citizen who carries a high sense of public duty.

Willard H. Dow

U.S.P. Vitamin, Ephedrine Monographs Criticized

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

Monographs covering new vitamin products and miscellaneous changes in the United States Pharmacopeia were discussed at an evening session July 7 of the U.S.P. revision committee on the proposed second supplement to the eleventh edition.

The new vitamin products proposed to be placed in the pharmacopeia are vitamin A in oil, vitamin D in oil, and vitamins A and D in oil. The subjects had been carefully considered by the committee's vitamin board, but after considerable discussion at the hearing it was generally agreed that the monographs may be revised to permit the use of fish livers, other than cod in making these products.

Changes in methods of assaying cod-liver oil provoked lengthy debate, and the committee took under advisement a request that the new method not become effective until January 1, 1941, in order to permit manufacturers to dispose of stocks of labels which have recently been revised.

The committee announced that a special subcommittee is studying definitions for "tightly closed containers" and would report at some later time. The pending changes, however, propose to permit the use of any form of bottle closure resistant to the action of

—*Continued on page* 42

Radio Broadcasters Bar 'Cures' from Air

Advertising medicines as cures or in other ways in violation of laws will be barred from radio programs under a code of standards adopted July 12 by the National Association of Broadcasters in its annual meeting in Atlantic City. The association comprises 322 stations.

Thirteen prohibitions of advertising programs were approved by the association in action taken to expand and more definitely to state its standards of good taste. With reference to drugs, the provisions adopted prohibit the acceptance of the following advertising:—

Cures and products claiming to be cures.

Any remedy or other product the sale of which or the method of sale of which constitutes a violation of law.

Continuity which describes, repellently, any functions or symptomatic results of disturbances, or relief granted such disturbances through use of any product.

Trade Associations Indispensable To American Business

By John M. F. Donovan, Jr.
Trade Association Counselor

(Continued from July 10 issue)

IX. State and Federal Fair Trade Acts

The first State fair trade act became law in California in 1931. Since that time, forty-three other States have enacted similar legislation legalizing contracts for the maintenance of resale prices. At the present time the only States having no statutes of the type being considered are Delaware, Missouri, Texas, Vermont and the District of Columbia.

Two of the State fair trade acts, those of California and Illinois, have been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States and their constitutionality was sustained by that court in two decisions handed down December 7, 1936.

The Federal resale price maintenance law (Miller-Tydings act) became effective August 17, 1937. The purpose of the law is to amend the Federal antitrust statutes so that contracts and agreements stipulating minimum resale prices of identified commodities, which are lawful as applied to intrastate commerce under State fair trade acts, will not be regarded as illegal under the Federal antitrust laws.

Basis of Constitutionality

In general, the State fair trade acts affirm the validity of contracts of sale or resale of commodities identified by the trademark brand, or name of the producer or owner, which are in fair and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced by others, notwithstanding that such contracts stipulate:—

(1) That the buyer will not resell except at the price stipulated by the vendor; and

(2) That the producer or vendee of such a commodity shall require, upon the sale to another, that he agree in turn not to resell except at the price stipulated by such producer or vendee.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that it is clear this language does not attempt to fix prices, nor does it delegate such power to private persons. It permits the designated private persons to control with respect thereto. It contains no element of compulsion, but simply legalizes their acts,

—*Continued on page 57*

What's It All About or Men with Lipsticks

By Hugh Craig
Managing Editor, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter; Editorial Adviser, Druggists Circular

Individualistic personal views on a variety of matters, expressed to the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association June 28 in its annual meeting in Skytop, Pa.

(Continued from July 10 issue)

Standards of Medical Care

How can the ordinary layman make a proper selection of a physician? He doesn't know the ability of those whom he could engage. I, with a better-than-average knowledge of such things, could reach a satisfactory choice only through trial and error—and that method might put me out on an error before I reached second base. I believe that there is just as much need for extramural designation of physicians as there is for statutory standardization of drugs.

State medicine is bad; but it is better than no medical care; just as governmental relief work, in itself not commendable, is better than no employment. Some may think that "A. M. A." is a better brand than "U. S. A." on a medical bridle. I am not yet ready to agree with that; I am in favor of no bridle at all. I don't like dictatorship, whether the politics behind it is peanut or pill.

I want to see private enterprise develop a system of better medical care, the kind that the American Medical Association says the Wagner bill will not provide, the kind that is not now adequately provided. I hold no brief for the Wagner bill or the idea for which it stands. But, I want to see something more useful than the lipsticked declarations with which the bill and its idea are met. I shall never see this if the medical profession and its allies do not admit their short-comings and set about remedying these, instead of pontifically proclaiming their competence in the face of an almost certainty that politicians are going to peddle a panacea to the public.

—*Continued on page 23*

RINGING IN A WIDER CHOICE OF WHITE-LEADS

NOW-5 WHITE-LEADS TO RING THE BELL FOR EVERY PAINT MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENT

YES, the Dutch Boy is pulling for all he's worth. And why not! After all, a line of five white-leads is something worth celebrating. With five different kinds to choose from, the paint manufacturer has a much better chance to get a white-lead having *exactly* the paint-making characteristics he wants.

Here's the wide choice that the Dutch Boy offers: First, you have those two old standbys, Dutch and Carter. Next comes H.T.S. with its increased paint-thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power. Then there are the new 333 and 111 White-Leads. Both have higher paint-thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power than any other white-lead on the market. For example, No. 111 rates about twice as high in these qualities as Dutch.

Remember that no matter which one of the five you choose, you can be sure of uniformity. Remember, also, that the more white-lead you use the better the paint. Step up the white-lead in your formula—and you automatically step up the quality and durability of your paint.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 1213 W. Third St., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Phila.

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 & 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs., a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100 lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
96%, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¼- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S. D., Texas E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.22 - 2.48
cbys.....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys.....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys.....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys.....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys.....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 2.75 - 3.00
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .69
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - (57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd., ten..111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Acid Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y. lb. .15¾- —
Dms., smaller quantities, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .16¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., grain., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06½- .07
tanks.....lb. .06 - —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt equid..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - —
Special blends, dom., c.l., frt. equaled..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .59 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .56 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .48 - .54
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11¼- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .73
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls.....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct., cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
lead cbys.....lb. .09 - .09½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .11½- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .12½- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .15½
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade .....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, dark, dms.....lb. .10 - .10½
light, dms.....lb. .11 - .11½
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots. .....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., car lots.lb. .21 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 128-200 dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280 dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys...lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .07½- —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs...lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l. split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech. dms., c.l., works....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¼- .11¼
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¾- .11¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .06¼- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.— 100-lb. lots.....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst. gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment. lb. .27½- —
kgs. .....lb. .28½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., wks.....lb. 2.35 - 2.55
Chem. grade, kgs., wks....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vls. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vls. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
3, bls. .....lb. .80 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 Nom.

Acacia—Aldehyde Bisulphite

Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. .60 - .64
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .65 - .69
import, cs. .....lb. .63 - .65
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), sz pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .111 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .101 - —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .66 - —
drums .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, cns., works..lb. .12½- .14½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Miss. R.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
tertiary, denaturing, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100-lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
com'l., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .31½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .21½- —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .26½- —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .28½- —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .31½- —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .25½- —
19 dms., E. works....gal. .27½- —
gal. .30½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .19½- —
Anhydrous, 2c. per gal. higher.
SD-2B., dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .24½- —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .26½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .29½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .18½- —
SD23-G, works, E., dms..gal. .30 - —
19 dms. .....gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .35 - —
tanks .....gal. .24 - —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .26½- —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .28½- —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .31½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .20½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
cns., works.....lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
cns., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.53 - —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.56½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.59½- —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.49 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.55½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.58½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.46 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.84½- —
19 dms.....gal. 4.88 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.91 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher.
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .073 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .078 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .063 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gal., f.o.b. dest..gal. .65 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis.gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .38½- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., 5 gal., same basis, gal. .65 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.35
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y., lb. .44 - —
450 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat, grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —

Aldol—Black, Carbon

Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs..lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs..lb. .18½- .20
Curacao, cs..lb. .43 - .44
gourds, bbls..lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .40 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls..lb. 2.65 - 2.80
100-lb. kgs..lb. 2.67 - 2.82
25-lb. fib. dms..lb. 2.74 - 2.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .30 - .32
peeled, bls..lb. .24 - .25
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N. Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .06¼- .06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20%, normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
f.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .09 - —
13%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd, lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .08 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .09 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .10 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .06¼- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., cbys., works..lb. .03¼- —
Formate, 30%, solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contr..lb. .16¾- —
open order ..lb. .17½- .18¼
Palmitate, precip., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., ton ..lb. .17 - —
less than ton..lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .46 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .75 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .32 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .37 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .37 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .42 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 5c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 6c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 80,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 17.00 - 36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. ..lb. 4.22 - 4.36
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .37 - .42
dms., dlvd..lb. .38 - .96
Aldehyde, dms..lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (60,000 lbs.). works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y.lb. .10 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05 - —
dms., c.l. ..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .03¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. S. Chicago or Detroit. lb. .04 - —
Ammonia, aqua, grade B (ammonia liquor) tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. Chicago or Detroit ..lb. .03¾- —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb .40 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - .43
900 lbs. or less..lb. .42 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less..lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .14½- .15
Borate, bbls., kgs..lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls..lb. .35 - —
bxs. ..lb. .38 - .39
kgs. ..lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .12½
imported, caks. ..lb. .08 - .12¼
USP, lump, dms..lb. .08 - .17
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .09 - .36
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 226 lb. bbls....lb. .13 - .18
100 lb. kgs. ..lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms..lb. .80 - —
cns. ..lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ..lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.52 - —
jars ..lb. 3.45 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .11 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks..lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .11 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
pure, gran..lb. .32 - —
Perchlorate, kegs ..lb. .16 - .18
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb. .27 - —
kgs. ..lb. .29 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09 - .10
—monobasic crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos- bulk, f.o.b. E. works. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. ..lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..lb. .09 - .10
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, im., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .09 - —
5 bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
Stearate, anhydrous ..lb. .22 - —
paste ..lb. .06½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. June shipt..ton.28.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .07½- —
dms., works..lb. .05¼- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .07½- —
dms., works..lb. .05½- —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 99-100%, kgs..lb. .55 - .75
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, cks. .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .13½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .14
tanks, dlvd..lb. .10¼- .12½
cns., works..lb. .16 - .18
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt., alld..lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns..lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works..lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .0665- —
tanks, works ..lb. .0465- —
Nitrite, bots..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs..lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
tanks, works..lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls..lb. .20 - .21
import, natural, bls..lb. .20 - .22
twisted, bls. ..lb. .28 - .30
Angostura bark, bls..lb. .30 - .31
Anilin oil, dms., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .16 - —
tanks ..lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works..lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Star, bgs. ..lb. 15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots..lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs..lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs..lb. .06½- .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., wks..lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys..lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot ..lb. .12 - —
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb. .12 Nom.
bbls., kgs..lb. .14 - .16
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., ex whse..lb. .10½- .11¼
Salts, 65%, kgs..lb. .25¾- .27
White pigment, bgs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex..lb. .11½- .14½
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots..oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls..lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls..lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls..lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..lb. .10 - .11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 75% to 80%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. 32.00 - 34.00
Arnica flowers, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Root, bls..lb. .37 - .38
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .03 - .09¾
bbls. ..lb. .06½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs..lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns..lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.35 - —
jars ..lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs..lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs. ..lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .40 - .45
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02¼- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery..ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. ..oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphate, bots. ..oz. 2.60 - —
cns. ..oz. 2.50 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .36 - .40
Barberry bark, bgs..lb. .17½- .18
Tree bark, bls..lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Barium carbonate, natural, 90-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.00 -43.00
99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
Chicago ..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.57.50 - —
Chicago ..ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton.57.50 - —
Chicago ..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.62.50 - —
Chicago ..ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works. ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.62.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs..lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .26 - —
kgs. ..lb. .27 - —
tech., dms., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. & S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms. ..lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .11½- .12½
Fluosilicate, bbls..lb. .11½- .12¾
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls. ..lb. .04½- .05
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks..lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms..lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls..lb. .09½- .10
kgs. ..lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.28.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton.36.00 - —
Chicago ..ton.31.15 - —
Cleveland ..ton.33.50 - —
New York..ton.32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis, ton.22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton.30.70 - —
Boston ..ton.31.70 - —
Philadelphia ..ton.30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore..ton.32.10 - —
Boston ..ton.35.20 - —
Chicago ..ton.30.85 - —
Cleveland ..ton.33.00 - —
Detroit ..ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City ..ton.30.95 - —
Los Angeles ..ton.42.00 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, paper bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., New York..ton.31.50 - —
Philadelphia ..ton.31.90 - —
San Francisco..ton.42.00 - —
Toronto ..ton.39.50 -
southern off color, bulk, mines, ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines..ton.16.00 - —
ors, bulk, mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.l.f..ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton.25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.30.00 - —
German, ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock..ton.13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton.29.50 Nom
l.c.l., ex whse. ..ton.32.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines..ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls..lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs..lb. .13 - .15
Belladonna leaves, bls..lb. .12 - .15
Root, bls..lb. .17 - .20
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .55 - .60
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs..lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .16 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys..lb. .23 - .29
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .49 - —
dms. ..lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans, lb. .71 - —
dms. ..lb. .67 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns. ..lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Formate, cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. ..lb.16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns. ..lb.16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls..lb. .11 - .12
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib., dms..lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. ..lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls..lb. .16 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb.3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars ..lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.27 - —
cns. ..lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots..lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.24 - —
cns. ..lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychlorides, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs. ..lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
fib., dms..lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.78
fib. dms. ..lb. 1.43 - 1.46
X-ray, 5-lb. bots..lb. 2.42 - —
fib. dms..lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.98
fib. dms..lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns..lb. 3.61 - —
fib.. dms..lb. 3.58 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.32 - 1.58
fib. dms..lb. 1.23 - 1.26
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs...lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. ..lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. ..lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms..lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16¼- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .06 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16¼- —

Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- .09¾
ogs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¼- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)..lb. .03¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal) 50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst., States)..lb. .0319- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States.lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)....lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .03¾- —
G. (Mexico) f.o.b. border..lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, lb. .029 - —

Black, carbon, standard, l.c.l., f.o.b. whse..lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l. divd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
Import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .26 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04½- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .06¾- —
Black dyes are listed under dyes.
Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .20 - .21
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .16
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.65.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l works, frt. equal.ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
pulp 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.35 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton. 2.75 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg., lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts. lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equal..lb. .22 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .27
Ultramarine, blue, divd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue mass, USP., ons.....lb. 1.10 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.12 - —
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.90
l.c.l. dealer.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.28.00 -29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.24.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.27.00 - —
import, 100-lbs. bgs., c.i.f ports, shipt..ton.23.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos. bgs., f.o.b., Chicago..ton.26.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.24.50 - —
Boneset leaves, bales.....lb. .07 - .08
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
Borax, tech., 99½% gran.. bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., divd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. divd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .55
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
Bronze, printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., works. lb. .02½- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, American bbls., works..lb. .03 - +
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis..lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
12, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
13, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis..lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or works..lb. .12½- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., Kansas City..lb. .05 - —
Brown, umber, Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0480- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .06 - .06½
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .9 - .11
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .05 - .05¼
Butanes, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., works..lb. .12½- .14½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., divd..lb. .75 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., divd....lb. 1.00 - —
Butyl, ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms .....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.61 - —
single jars .....lb. 1.66 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. 4.01 - —
25-lb. cns. .....lb. 3.87 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, pat. shapes, cs.....lb. .55 - —
commercial .....lb. .50 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cans, 10,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
Caffeine, 10-lb. cns., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.50 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Caffeine, 5-lb. cans, 25 lbs., or more..lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots. .....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. .15 - .17
bleached, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. .06½- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., dms..lb. .06½- .06¾
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .76 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., divd....lb. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse...lb. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-78%, bgs., dms., c.l., divd.ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, divd., 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., divd..ton.20.00 -23.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, divd., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .23 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, for shipment during July, August, September, ton.27.25 - —
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .28
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 35-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f., Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .80 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.52 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .48½- .49½
slabs, cs.....lb. .48½- .49½
tablets, tins.....lb. .54 - .54½
synthetic, dom., lim., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .49 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs....lb. .0380- .0410
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .04¼- .04½
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .0380- .0410
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Russian, cs.....lb. .90 - .92
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs....lb. .09 - .09½
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .32 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .93 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l.,frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal., S. F. Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1, includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2, includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3, includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., and Texas. Zone 4, includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
decorticated, cs. .....lb. .72 - .73
green, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .10 - .11

Black, Carbon—Cinchona

Case-hardening mixture, 30%, lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l. divd...lb. .10 - .11
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .10½- .11½
5 tons, works.....lb. .12 - .12¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l. duty paid..lb. .10 - .10¼
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .10½- .10¾
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .09½ Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
China, rolls, select, bls.....lb. .08 - .08¾
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Saigon, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
Cassia, buds, cs.....lb. .14¼- .15
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -13.60
powd., bbls.....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.10.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment..ton.18.00 - —
Catnep leaves, Southern, bls...lb. .18 - .20
western, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., cs., frt. alld...lb. .36 - —
Acetobutyrate, 10,000 lbs. and over..lb. .48 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs.....lb. .485 - —
2,500 to 4,980 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs.....lb. .495 - —
100 to 900 lbs.....lb. .505 - .53
Acetopropionate, 10,000 lbs. and over..lb. .50 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs.....lb. .505 - —
2,500 to 4,980 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs.....lb. .515 - —
100 to 900 lbs.....lb. .525 - .54
Triacetate, frt. alld.....lb. .42 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03½- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .21 - .27
Roman, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.29.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt....ton.30.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis...ton.27.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.28.00 - —
Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)...ton.25.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton.29.80 - —
Ohio, Penn. .....ton.29.80 - —
Utah .....ton.86.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .02¼- —
tanks, wks.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse.....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .93
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .93 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5 cps., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .45 - .60
10-1,000 cps., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - .48
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., divd., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, divd., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works..lb. .80 - —
100 lb. cyls., works.....lb. .85 - —
5-25 lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .13½- —
solut., 8¾% cs., bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -15.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms..100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Cinchona bark, quill, USP., 10 in., medium, cs..lb. .45 - .50
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
USP, broken quill, red, bgs., lb. .25 - .26
yellow, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26

Cinchonidine—Ethylcellulose

Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.....lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.....lb. .14½- .15
3 bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .73 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, pwd., bgs., wks., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Chloride, kgs., wks.....lb. .76 - 1.20
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms....lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
8½%, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .66 - .69
Cocoa, butter, bulk, c.l., bgs...lb. .10¼- .10½
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .06¼- .07
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.18.00 - —
single ozs.....oz.19.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .22½- .23
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .23½- .24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls...lb. .14 - .15
20%, bbls.....lb. .10½- .11½
Chloride, cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- .13½
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .10¼- .10½
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb. .1480- .1530
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, 79-80% bbls., tons, works..lb. .15 - .16
Red, com'l., 80-83%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .15¾- .16¾
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt.....lb. .0165 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .04 - .04½
bleached, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 2.99 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.91 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.02 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.07 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.32 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.17 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.09 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.45
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
so-called, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't. lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .22¾- —
kgs.....lb. .23¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .24 - .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .25 - .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .27 - .28

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., cs.....lb. .30 - .31
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs....lb. .08 - .08¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags..lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 22%, N_2, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, N_2, unit ton. 1.27½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms.,works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms.,works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, German, bls...lb. .14 - .15
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .09¾- .10
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .07 - .08
English, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
English, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .24 - .28
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .30
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .30 - .34

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.

Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Devil's club, root bark.....lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb.10.00 - —
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .090 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .100 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton.22.00 -28.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .52 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
cns., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
Sebacate, dms., wks.....lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0821- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
tanks.....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .23 - .24
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Diglycol laurate, c.l.....lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min., lb. .19 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks.....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .11 - .22
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07
colors (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans. lb.13.50 - —
1180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50 - —

Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns..lb.27.50 - —
696 Guinea green B., cns. lb.13.50 - —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50 - —

Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.....lb. 2.90 - —

Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
773 Erythrosin, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Ponceau SX, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns.lb. 8.50 - —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
640 Tartrazin, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
22 Yellow AB, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
61 Yellow OB, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .85 - 1.00
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
449 Benzo purpurin 4B....lb. .40 - .42½
498 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .59
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B...lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast, black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .35 - 1.00
629 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
658 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste.lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
.... Orange, red shade.lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
831 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
600 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet.....lb. .70 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.60 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
352 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .83 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.37 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls.....lb. .59 - .62
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .22 - .24
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.85 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 oz., lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100 oz., lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Eserine, bots.....oz.35.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.27.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.28.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
cns.....lb. .28 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .061 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .060 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .051 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .0735- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0585- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs..lb. .08 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12 - .13
USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 460 lbs. lb. .07 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works., lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .75 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. 1.00 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25 lbs. lots., cns., lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots .....lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.15 - —
Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
contracts, 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
500 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. .48 - —
100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —

Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .0550
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .0650
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms.,c.l.,works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinamilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .57 - .59
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works .....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French, type, bgs., lb. .07¼- .07½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
German, large, bgs.....lb. .18 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Ferric Sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .10½- —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .11½- —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .12½- —
Fir balsam, Canada ,cns....gal.10.50 -11.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. .85 - .90
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.35 & .10
11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto.ton.50.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 2-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.35 & .50
Sardine, meal, Japanese, 11¼% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, July, shipt..ton.47.00 - —
spot..ton.48.00 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .10½- .11
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton.30.00 -31.60
washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.17.00 -18.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton.18.00 -19.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton.21.50 -22.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .15 - .16½
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gall nuts, Aleppo, whole....lb. .22½- .23
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
plantation, cases.....lb. .08¼- .09½
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .08½- .09½
xtract, bbls. .....lb. .06½- .09¼
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .06¾
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06¾- .06¾
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06½- .08
Gulf Coast, U.S. Motor, bulk, gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05½- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¼
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04¼- .04½
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04¾
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05½
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
third grade, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04¾
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04¾
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05¼
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05 - .05¾
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03¼- .03¾
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03½- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02½- .02¾
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02¾- —
26-70 lb. v.p., tanks...gal. .02¾- —
below 60 octane tanks.gal. .04¼- .04¾
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09½- .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10½- .11
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
grinding, bright, bgs...lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Japanese, bgs. .....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb.10.00 -14.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (See Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.10
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 26 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
26/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
83/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
hide, calcimine type, 63 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
88/261,bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/288,bgs.,c.l.,same basis..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
112/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
126/379, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns.. l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- .15
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
Saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09½- .10
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¾- .08¾
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd..lb. .07¾- .07¾
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .12
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., amorph., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .04½- .04¾
White .....lb. .04¾- .05
Yellow .....lb. .04½- .04¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls, same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls. same basis. lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —
Oxide, doms., pure, bbls...lb. .23 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .23
Chrome, tetrahydroxide, bbls.lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 2.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Verditris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.91
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .10¼- .10¾
white sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .22
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 32% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .33 - .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .24¾- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
Congo 2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .04 - —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
dust, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10½- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Singapore, dust., bskts. c.l. same basis..lb. .05¼- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .08½- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¼- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
chips, pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15½- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10½- —

Ethylene Brom.—Hydrangea Rt.

Gum, dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal.lb. .20 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
C, cs. c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07½- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05¾- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal...lb. .08¼- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contra. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼- .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
dlvd., western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio,Mich.,Ind.,Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contra. or straight c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contra. or straight, c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
superior, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .11
Gualac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .53 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
60% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis, lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .20
Gum, mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .39 - .40
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07½- .15
tears, cs. .....lb. .18 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .20 - .21
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Talba, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Thus, bbls. .....280 lbs.14.50 -14.75
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
2, cs. .....lb. 1.90 - 1.95
3, cs. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
flake, bgs. .....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yucca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03¼- —
powd., bxs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equal.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.14.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore,white,root,powd.,bbls.lb. .11½- .12
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms.. c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .38 - —
fib., ctns., same basis....lb. .40 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs. .....oz.13.00 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago.unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Horehound, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Hydrastine—Manganese Sulph.

Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	15.25	—
cns., 16 ozs.	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	15.25	—
cns., 16 ozs.	oz.	15.00	—
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.	oz.	16.25	—
cns., 16 oz.	oz.	16.00	—
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.30	—
fib. ctns., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.20	—
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	14.00	15.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	10.00	—
Hypernic, crbys., bbls.	lb.	.25	—
ext., bbls.	lb.	.13	—

I

Iceland moss, bls.	lb.	.13	.18
Ichthyol, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.	lb.	1.63	1.67
synth., liq., bbls.	lb.	.16½	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	.85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	32.00	34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	1.30	—
kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	1.07	—
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	1.07	—
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
jars, 50 lbs.	lb.	1.75	—
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals.	gal.	1.70	—
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	1.75	1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.	gal.	.95	—
cbys., 5 gals.	gal.	1.00	1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.95	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	4.05	—
Ionone, alpha, bots.	lb.	2.50	2.55
alpha, extra, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.05
alpha beta, bots.	lb.	2.25	2.30
beta, bots.	lb.	4.10	4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	1.05	1.10
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.20	.30
prime, bleached, bls.	lb.	.17	.21
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys. 100 lbs.	lb.	.15	—
djns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.16	—
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	6.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05	.06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.07½	.08
Acetate, liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.05	.06
USP X, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
kegs	lb.	.08½	—
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld.	lb.	.06¼	.07
djns	lb.	.07½	—
USP VIII, pearls	lb.	.72	.78
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	.87
scales, cns.	lb.	.77	.90
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots.	lb.	2.87	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.97	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.09	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.55	1.60
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.99	—
syrup, djns.	lb.	.37	.38
bots		.52	—
Nitrate, coml., kgs.	lb.	.02¾	.03
Oxalate, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
cns.	lb.	.52	—
scales, cns.	lb.	.83	.85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).			
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.54	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.57	—
scales, cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.59	—
25 lbs.	lb.	.62	—
ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.35	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.37	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.	lb.	.59	.62
scales, cns.	lb.	.64	.67
Reduced, 90%, cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferris sulphate).			
Sulphate, USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs.	lb.	.04½	—
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.06½	—
Iron ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns.	lb.	.37	.40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37	.40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47	.50
green, gran., cns.	lb.	.37	.40
pearls, cns.	lb.	.37	.40
scales, cns.	lb.	.47	.50
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs.	lb.	.30	—
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½	—
kgs.	lb.	.25½	—
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.42	—
kgs.	lb.	.44	—
jars	lb.	.43	—
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.	lb.	.30	—
fib., dms.	lb.	.23½	—
kgs.	lb.	.25½	—
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.43	—
small lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.096	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
55 gls., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.061	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.066	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.07	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.051	—
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.06½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. alld.	gal.	.55	—
55 gal., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.35	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.40	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.44	—
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.25	—
W. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.29	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.15	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.20	.22
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.08	.07

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.22	.23
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.12½	.18
Kerosene, at refinery:—			
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½	.04¾
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export,	gal.	.03½	.03¾
w.w., bulk.	gal.	.04	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w. bulk.	gal.	.04	.04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.03¾	.04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¼	.04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04¾	.04¾
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	.05
47° w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	.05½
Kerosene, tankwagon:—			
Atlanta	gal.	.12	—
Boston	gal.	.08	—
Chicago	gal.	.10	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.13	—
Denver	gal.	.11½	—
Louisville	gal.	.10	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.104	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.06¾	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).			
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ sgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd.	ton.	No price	
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.07	.08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, city, tubs	100 lbs.	5.75	6.00
Middlewestern, trcs.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.10
Neutral, trcs.	100 lbs.	7.00	7.25
Western, choice, trcs.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.10
Compound, trcs.	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.04	.04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.25	.27
medium, bls.	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.10	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.10¾	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10¾	—
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.10	.11
l.c.l., bgs., dealers	lb.	.1015	.11½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis. frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.			
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	.62	—
fib., dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.67	—
jars	lb.	2.55	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.	lb.	.19	—
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.19	—
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.	lb.	.22	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.10	.11
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.18½	.20
Peroxide, cns., works.	lb.	.46	.47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.0760	—
other points.	lb.	.0735	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash.	lb.	.08½	—
Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08½	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.08¼	—
other points.	lb.	.07¾	—
smaller lots, etc.	lb.	.08¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09	—
Ohio., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
other points.	lb.	.08¼	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.0785	—
other points.	lb.	.0760	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.08½	—
other points.	lb.	.08	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09	—
other points.	lb.	.08½	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.0810	—
other points.	lb.	.0785	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.08½	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.08¾	—
other points.	lb.	.08¼	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.09	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼	—
other points.	lb.	.08¾	—
In oil, 90% min., 100-lb. kgs.,	lb.	.12¾	—
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls.	lb.	.09½	—
pale, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	—
precip., bbls.	lb.	.16½	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.10¼	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.10½	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash and Wyo.	lb.	.07¼	—
Lead, white, dry, basic carbonate bbls., c.l., other points	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½	—
other points.	lb.	.07¼	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06½	—
other points.	lb.	.06¼	—
basic sulphate, l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.06¾	—
other points.	lb.	.06½	—
In oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers.	lb.	.12¼	—
dealers	lb.	.10¼	—
painters	lb.	.11¼	—
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi.	lb.	2.50	—
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.47½	.65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.50	.67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.52½	.70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.67½	.95
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.37½	.55
Lecethin, tech., grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	.57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.42½	.60
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.			
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24	.25
Root, bls.	lb.	.04½	.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.07	.08
select, bndls., cs.	lb.	.15	.17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.			
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.00	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	8.26	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.09	—
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	—
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	7.00	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	8.50	—
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.00	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.50	—
Gibsonburg, O.	ton.	8.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	—
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	—
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50	—
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	8.50	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	—
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	—
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.60	—
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	—
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.50	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50	—
York, Pa.	ton.	8.50	—
Spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	11.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	—
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex.	lb.	.97½	.98½
dms., same basis.	lb.	.10½	—
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07¾	.08¾
dms., same basis.	lb.	.11	—
less than 400 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.08½	.09½
dms., same basis.	lb.	.12	—
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer.	gal.	.10	—
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.,	gal.	.08½	—
30-50 dms.	gal.	.11	.15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd.,	gal.	.11½	—
30-50 dms.	gal.	.14	.18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.,	gal.	.08	—
dms., wks, except Cal.	gal.	.12	—
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd.,	gal.	.10½	—
dms.	gal.	.12	—
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.	gal.	.08½	—
30-50 dms.	gal.	.11	.18

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.85	2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.	lb.	.26	.27
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
Linseed, cake, bgs., export.	ton.	27.00	27.50
Meal, 34%, bgs.	ton.	37.00	37.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.0660	—
dlvd., other points.	lb.	.0635	—
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.07	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.07½	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.07	—
other points.	lb.	.06¾	—
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.07½	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.07¾	—
other points.	lb.	.07¼	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd.	lb.	1.90	—
50 lbs., works.	lb.	1.93	—
25 lbs., works.	lb.	1.95	—
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.	lb.	1.25	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30	—
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.65	1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.40	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.40	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.85	—
25-lb. jars.	lb.	4.70	—
Fluoride, bbls.,	lb.	2.10	2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05¾	—
ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.04	—
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots	lb.	.04¼	—
titanated, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.05¼	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.05½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.05¾	—

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.11	.13
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.18	.22
liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.09¾	.11¼
solid, bxs.	lb.	.15	.19
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.34	.35
import, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Lupulin, N. E., tins	lb.	1.50	1.55
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.20	1.40

M

Mace, Banda, cs.	lb.	.51	.52
Batavia, cs.	lb.	.32½	.33
Siauw, cs.	lb.	.43	.44
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.22	.26
Magnesia arsenate, dms.	lb.	.18	.20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	—
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
USP, zone 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
kgs., c.l.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½	—

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. C.l., shipments, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House. Zone 2, balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l.	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	ton.	39.00	42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45	—
25 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
Oxide (see Calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.33	Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	1.35
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.09½	.10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
¼ ton	lb.	.22	—
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.24	—
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs.	ton.	56.00	60.00
Import, bags.	ton.	56.00	60.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	35.00	—
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.25	—
dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	.30	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.26	—
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.53	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	.55	—
cns.	lb.	.75	.80
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	.35	.45
blue, bls.	lb.	.35	.45
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.11	.12
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½	—
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	.16
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	—
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	54.50	—
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	57.50	—
¼-4 tons, works.	ton.	62.50	—
300-600 lbs., works.	ton.	72.50	—
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	51.50	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	54.50	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	59.50	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	49.25	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works,	ton.	52.25	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	57.25	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	50.50	—
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.01	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.71	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	2.83	—
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.61	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.71	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.81	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.82	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.45	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.30	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.18	.19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.19	—
Oxe, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Alt. ports.	unit-ton.	.29	Nom.
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls.	lb.	.08¼	.08½
precip., dms.	lb.	.12	—
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works,	lb.	.07	.07½

Manganese sulphate, cryst., 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., non-fiberous shipt..ton.25.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb 1.05 - 1.10
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots, works..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .57 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Tunisan, bla. .....lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.26 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.26 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.23 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.26 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see white precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - 1.94
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.77 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.79 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, N.F., bots., 5 lbs.lb. 3.81 - 3.85
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.91 - 3.95
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl...lb. 1.51 - —
USP, 2lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.06 - —
Mercury and chalk, etns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.29 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼ - —
Metal leaf, pkgs., of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅝x5½ in.....pkg.22.50 -26.00
3⅝x5½ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.30 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .32 - —
96%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —
Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums. car lots.

Methanol, synth., pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd., gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss., R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R. .....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks.....gal. .28 - —
Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums. car lots.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
4 .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .605 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .315 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .365 - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.82
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.70
Bromide, cyl. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Formate, dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent. bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, same basis. lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .23
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt., pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05 - —
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works..ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .06 - —
roofing, bags., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1, quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works. ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.ton..29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld., E..lb. .04¾- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. all., E..lb. .04⅝- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld., E...lb. .04½- —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls.,c.l.lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0375
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .0250- .0300
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b., No. Atlantic ports..gal. .04½- —
f.o.b., New Orleans....gal. .03¼- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .62 - —
lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l., lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Monoethylaniliin, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.00 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots, 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —

Morphine, sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. .oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works...lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs., or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .03¾- .04¼
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .05⅝- .06¼
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05⅝- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09⅝- .10
Roumanian, yellow, bgs...lb. .05⅞- .06¼
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt..ton.26.00 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.20.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.16.75 Nom.
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .06 - —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bgs., bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.60
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.85
import, bgs., Atl. ports.100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .05¾- —
50-lb., cs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .05¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .70 - —
10-lb., tins.....lb. .85½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works....lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.2158- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk., f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 1.90 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., unit-ton. 1.90 - —
East Coast producing points, unit-ton.. 2.30 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.40 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nutgalls, Alleppo, bgs., cs ..lb. .22 - —
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19½- —
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde). natural, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
s.p.a., bots. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .56 - .57
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .19 - .20
ref'd, cns. .....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
seed, bots. .....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .67
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .06 Nom.
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
55-60% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .....lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
rectified, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .44 - .46
USP IX, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Calamus, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .31 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .28 Nom.
white, cns.....lb. .31 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .28 Nom.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Capsicum (oleoresin) N. F. VI, cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Cardamom, bots.....lb.12.50 -25.50

Manganese Sulph.—Oil, Linseed

Oil, cassia, USP, cns., dms....lb. .90 - .95
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .10½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l., prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Cedarleaf, cs. .....lb. .60 - .62
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .17 - .21½
Celery, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .72½- —
25 lbs. .....lb. .75 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .22 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .21 Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.50 -25.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .35 - .36
dms. .....lb. .33 - .34
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. .97 - —
dms. .....lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03 - —
Pac. Cst. .....lb. .02¾- .02¾
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
tanks .....lb. .07¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., un-tanked..gal. .32 - .33
Norwegian, shipt., bbls..gal. .27 - .30
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl.20.00 -21.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .05½- .05¾
refd., bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09¾
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls..lb. .06¾- —
salad, bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., bulk..lb. .0350- Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.65 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .44 - .45
dms. .....lb. .42 - .43
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .80 - .85
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Saturday.....bbl. 1.05 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. 1.90 - 1.95
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. 1.90 - 1.10
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .85 - .90
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04½
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .04¼- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03⅝- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03⅜- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32-36, light straw..gal. .03¼- .03½
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36 .....gal. .03⅜- .03½
36-38 .....gal. .03⅝- .03⅞
38-40, straw .....gal. .03¾- .03⅞
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03⅞- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04 - —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03¼
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 2.62 - 3.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Grapeseed, dms. .....lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Haarlem, import, bots....gross. 3.15 - 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms., 1,000 A. unit..gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. .65 - .70
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lbs., dms..lb. .38 - .39
cns .....lb. .40 - .41
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
Winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .09⅝- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lavender flower, French, 60% ester, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms.. lb. .38 - .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
expressed, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l....lb. .0930- .0970
l.c.l., or more.....lb. .0970- .0990
less than 5.....lb. .1010- .1030
tanks .....lb. .0870- .0890
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 bbls..lb. .1030- .1050

Oil, Linseed—Pet. Naphtha

Oil, linseed, raw, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0890- .0910
l.c.l., 5 or more	lb.	.0930- .0950
less than 5	lb.	.0970- .0990
tanks	lb.	.0830- .0850
Lovage, bots.	lb.	41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms	gal.	.20 - —
140 vis., dms	gal.	.25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms.	gal.	.26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis. dms.	gal.	.26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.17½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.18½- —
190-200 D, color 4¼, 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.23 - —
200-210 E. 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.22 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14 - —
4 color, tanks	gal.	.13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.14½- —
4 color, tanks	gal.	.14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.15½- —
4 color, tanks	gal.	.15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks,	gal.	.16½- —
4 color, tanks	gal.	.16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks,	gal.	.17 - —
350 vis., same basis	gal.	.17½- —
400 vis., same basis	gal.	.18 - —
500 vis., same basis	gal.	.18½- —
600 vis., same basis	gal.	.19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.		
600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks,	gal.	.08½- —
600 flash, tanks	gal.	.10 - —
630 flash, tanks	gal.	.12 - —
635 fire, tanks	gal.	.09 - —
650 fire, tanks	gal.	.09½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks,	gal.	.11 - —
Penna, Warren, E, neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.14¼- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks.	gal.	.15¼- —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks.	gal.	.16¾- —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.	gal.	.22 - —
unfiltered, 600 s. r.	bbls., f.a.s.	.15½- —
600 flash, s. r., bbls., c.l.	gal.	.17½- —
630 flash, bbls, c.l., f.a.s.,	gal.	.20½- —
Warren, E., bbls, c.l., f.a.s.,	gal.	.20 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b.	gal.	.21 - —
Mace, dist, cns., dms.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Mandarin, superior, coppers.	lb.	5.75 - 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto.	gal.	.26 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0680- —
tanks	lb.	.0620- —
refd., blown, dms.	lb.	.0700- —
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.0800- —
light, pressed, dms.	lb.	.0620- —
tanks	lb.	.0560- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
dist., natural, bots.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.	gal.	.65 - —
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls.,	lb.	.14¾- —
extra, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
1. bbls.	lb.	.08¾- —
pure, bbls.	lb.	.12¼- —
prime, bbls.	lb.	.09¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms.	lb.	.10¼- —
Neroli, bots.	lb.	85.00 - 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Oiticica, dms.	lb.	.14 - .15½
Oleo, 1, bbls.	lb.	.08 - —
2, bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.	gal.	.82 - .83
edible, bbls.	gal.	1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.	lb.	.06¾- .07
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.50 - —
Expressed, African, cns., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.00 - —
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	1.90 - 3.00
West India, cns.	lb.	1.68 - 1.70
Origanum, cns.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots.	oz.	4.75 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.	lb.	.03¾- .03¾
shipment	lb.	.0285- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0265 Nom.
20%, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0255 Nom.
Sumatra, shipt., bulk	lb.	.0265 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 2.00
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.	lb.	.0350 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	gal.	.05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.	lb.	3.35 - 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks.	lb.	.05¾- .05¾
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.08¾- .09
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.15
import, cns.	lb.	2.05 Nom.
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.05 - 2.30
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.30 - 2.60
Perilla, dms.	lb.	.11 Nom.
tanks	lb.	.1040- .1050
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	.80 - .85
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	3.35 - 3.65
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports.	gal.	.52 - .55
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.59 - —
tanks	gal.	.54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid.	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
denat., bbls.	gal.	.80 - .82
Oil, Red, dist. or saponif., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- .08¾
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- .08¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07½
white, dms.	lb.	.10¾- .11¾
Rose, artif., bots.	oz.	2.00 - 3.00
natural, coppers.	oz.	5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.56 - .75
dms.	lb.	.51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.	gal.	.45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.51 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	3.75 - 3.95
Sage, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Sandalwood, E. I., USP, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.95
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	19s 6d
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.25 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0680- —
tanks	lb.	.0620- —
kettle bodied, dms.	lb.	.0880- —
light pressed, dms.	lb.	.0620- —
tanks	lb.	.0560- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.38 - .39
dms.	lb.	.36 - .37
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Savin, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Savory, cns.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., import, dms.	lb.	.09¼- .09¼
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks.,	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.21 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.05¾- .06
tanks	lb.	.05 - .05½
refd., dms.	lb.	.07 - .07½
tanks	lb.	.06¾- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.0900- .0920
45° dms.	lb.	.0830- .0850
natural, dms.	lb.	.0780- .0800
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	.70 - .90
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.65
South, cns.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	45.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks	lb.	.08 - —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	8.00 Nom.
Tar, pine, cm'l, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities.	gal.	.26 - —
E. ports	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.	gal.	.20 - —
Tar, pine, rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd., E. ports.	gal.	.55 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, crude, dms.	lb.	.09¾- .09½
refined, dms.	lb.	.10¾- .11
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).		
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
white, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Ti tree, cns.	lb.	2.40 - 2.90
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.	lb.	6.00 - 8.25
Vetiver, bots.	lb.	3.50 -15.00
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.13 - .13¼
refd., dms.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0770-.0790
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.0810-.0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms.	gal.	22.50 -30.00
feedstuff. cns., dms.	gal.	17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.40 - —
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.42 - —
80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.43 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.46 - —
95-105 vis., dms.	gal.	.53 - —
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.60½- —
140-150 vis., dms.	gal.	.64 - —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.68½- —
200-210 vis., dms.	gal.	.70½- —
320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.76 - —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.77 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.,	gal.	.46 - —
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.64½- —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.68½- —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.77 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
powd., cns	lb.	12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.10¾- —
Other points	lb.	.10¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11¼- —
Other points	lb.	.10¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock.	lb.	.13½- —
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.35 - .37
Orange peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
sweet, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
fingers, cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Verona, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.08 - —
51°, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.29½- .30
medium, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .28½
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.,	lb.	.28 - .29
fancy, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.36 - .37
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.0280- .0295
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0285- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.0285- .03
bbls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0290- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0285- —
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0355- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0390- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0370- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0400- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0435- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0465- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0490- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0565- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0650- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0850- —
Refined paraffin prices in cases are 1½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .05c. lower.		
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¼- .02¾
semirfd., solid., 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb	.02¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99% 55 and 100 gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼- —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP. cs., cbys.	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld.,	lb.	.23 - .25
less car lot, same basis.	lb.	.24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11½- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.16 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .07¼
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.03¾- .03¾
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.07½- .07¾
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka..	lb.	.17½- .17¾
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .25
White, Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .07¾
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.06¾- .06¾
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.15 - .20
import, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.ob., stock points.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09½- —

All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	.66 - .68
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
amber, extra, dms.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
veterinary, dms., c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—California:—		
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.74 - .98
Athens	bbl.	.84 - 1.00
Belridge	bbl.	.70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Canal-Greely	bbl.	.91 - 1.66
Coalinga	bbl.	.70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)	bbl.	.79 - 1.32
Dominguez	bbl.	.79 - 1.00
East Coyote	bbl.	.76 - .96
Elk Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.35
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.,	bbl.	1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo	bbl.	.80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.78 - 1.32
Inglewood	bbl.	.79 - 1.37
Kern Front	bbl.	.70 - —
Kern River	bbl.	.76 - —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	1.19 - 1.43
La Habra	bbl.	.76 - .96
Lakeview	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Lost Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.18
McKittrick	bbl.	.70 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)	bbl.	.70 - 1.32
Montebello	bbl.	.77 - 1.43
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at Wells, Mt. Poso	bbl.	.70 - —
Mountain View	bbl.	.70 - 1.30
Newhall	bbl.	.70 - —
Orcutt	bbl.	.70 - .96
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.76 - 1.37
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline	bbl.	.80 - 1.16
Richfield	bbl.	.76 - 1.09
Rosecrans	bbl.	.84 - 1.06
Round Mt.	bbl.	.70 - —
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.78 - 1.43
Santa Maria	bbl.	.68 - .70
Santa Paula	bbl.	.70 - 1.01
Seal Beach	bbl.	.79 - 1.19
Signal Hill	bbl.	.80 - 1.31
Torrence	bbl.	.80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.70 - .98
Whittier	bbl.	.70 - .94
Wilmington	bbl.	.78 - 1.31
Canada:—		
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.97 - —
Petrolia	bbl.	1.90 - —
Central West:—		
Illinois	bbl.	.53 - 1.05
Lima	bbl.	.90 - —
Western Michigan	bbl.	.85 - —
Princeton	bbl.	1.05 - —
East Texas	bbl.	1.19 - —
Gulf Coast:—		
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.79 - 1.16
Batson	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Dayton	bbl.	.95 - 1.41
Esperson	bbl.	.79 - 1.16
Goose Creek	bbl.	.79 - 1.28
Hull	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Humble	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Liberty	bbl.	.79 - 1.16
Markham	bbl.	.80 - 1.20
Orange	bbl.	.79 - 1.16
Gulf Coast, Pettus	bbl.	1.29 - —
Pettus	bbl.	1.29 - —
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)	bbl.	.79 - 1.28
Saratoga	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Sour Lake	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Spindle Top	bbl.	.74 - 1.04
Sugarland	bbl.	.79 - 1.28
West Columbia	bbl.	.79 - 1.28
Kentucky, Tennessee:—		
Big Sandy river	bbl.	1.02 - 1.12
Kentucky river	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)	bbl.	1.18 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—		
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.73 - 1.04
Caddo	bbl.	.96 - 1.00
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Choctaw	bbl.	.74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Darrow	bbl.	.74 - 1.20
De Soto	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
El Dorado	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Haynesville	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Homer	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Iowa	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Lockport	bbl.	.74 - 1.13
Miller County	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Pine Island	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Rainbow	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Rodessa	bbl.	.73 - 1.05
Smackover	bbl.	.73 - —
Topetate	bbl.	1.05 - —
Urania	bbl.	.80 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—		
Panuco	bbl.	No prices
Tuxpan	bbl.	No prices
Midcontinent:—		
North Texas	bbl.	.51 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.58 - 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—		
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.00 - —
Corning	bbl.	1.62 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Eureka lines.	bbl.	1.59 - —
N. Y. Transit lines,	bbls.	2.00 - —
S. W. Penn. lines.	bbl.	1.65 - —
lower district in National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.88 - 1.93
Rocky Mountain:—		
Big Muddy	bbl.	.98 - —
Canon City-Florence	bbl.	.90 - —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.10 - —
Dutton Creek	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Elk Basin	bbl.	.90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington,	bbl.	.81 - 1.06
Frannie, light	bbl.	.45 - .53
Grass Creek, light	bbl.	.90 - —
Iles	bbl.	.92 - .96
Lance Creek	bbl.	.77 - —
Lander	bbl.	.51¼- —
Midway	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.00 - —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.86 - 1.10
Sunburst	bbl.	1.30 - —
Torchlight	bbl.	1.30 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—		
Cass County	bbl.	.73 - 1.06
Cleveland-Liberty	bbl.	1.14 - —
Conroe	bbl.	1.27 - —
Darst Creek	bbl.	.96 - —
Hardin-Liberty	bbl.	1.00 - 1.02
Luling	bbl.	.87 - —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.99 - —
Mirando, (incl. Duval).	bbl.	.74 - 1.32
Panola County	bbl.	.73 - 1.03
Salt Flat	bbl.	.96 - —
Tomball	bbl.	.95 - 1.41
Van	bbl.	.93 - —
West Beaumont	bbl.	.79 - 1.28
Texas Panhandle:—		
Carson-Hutchinson counties,	bbl.	.67 - 1.01
Gray County	bbl.	.72 - 1.06
West Texas:—		
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .63
Crane	bbl.	.53 - .95
Crockett	bbl.	.53 - .95
Ector	bbl.	.53 - .98
Eddy (N. M.)	bbl.	.77 - —
Howard	bbl.	.53 - .93
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .63
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.61 - .63
Mitchell	bbl.	.63 - .93
Pecos	bbl.	.65 - .87
Upton	bbl.	.53 - .95
Winkler	bbl.	.53 - .95
Ether, 30-60° dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 - —
35-60°, dms., c.l., G.3	gal.	.30 - —
60-75°, dms. c.l., G.3	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25 - —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
c.l., G.3	gal.	.26 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3	gal.	.50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond	gal.	.11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, tanks	gal.	.09 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¾- .07½
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:— East Coast, tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- .06½

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .136 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .134 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .10 - —
milk cans..gal. .11 - —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.....gal. .15 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .16 - —
6, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N.J..gal. .13 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- -
v.m.&p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 350 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge,Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles gal. .10 - —
54-57 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., San Francisco..gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks....gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .16½- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .134 - —
Decatur, inc., 4c. tax..gal. .138 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15.2- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .09 - —
Group 3 light, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks..gal. .06¾- .06½
standard, 180 i.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06¾- .06½
Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05¾- .06
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax.. gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .159 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .181 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .179 - —
Evansville, Ind.,ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09 - —
New Orleans, ex tax...gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
Omaha .gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .10½- .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .129 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low aviation, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .10 - —
Richmond .....gal. .14½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .16½- —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo, gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore....gal. .13 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .08½- —
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .06½
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .13½- .13½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15½
Boston .....gal. .15 - —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .15 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .12
Chicago .....gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill.....gal. .176 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .174 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee .....gal. .188 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .19 - —
Newark .....gal. .09 - —
New York (200 gals.)..gal. .09 - —
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia .....gal. .10 - .12
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11½- .13½
Providence .....gal. .11½- —
Rochester .....gal. .12 - —
St. Louis .....gal. .142 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .12½- —
Trenton .....gal. .10 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .10 - .13
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.95 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 3.60 - —
25-lb. cns. .....lb. 3.85 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs. .....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.90 - —
land pebble, 70% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 2.15 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.40 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 2.90 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., wks.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons. lb. .35 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 2.25 - 2.35
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento, bgs. .....lb. .14¼- .14½
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls. .....bbl. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls..lb. .14 - .16
western, bls. .....lb. .10½- .11
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls. .....lb. .07 - .07½
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07½
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .32 - —
kgs., dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., chys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demi., 50 lbs. .....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .33 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 53-55%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .02871- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .13½- —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, tech., 96%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- —
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -15.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .90 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns. lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.15 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs. .30½- .33
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.31 - 3.35
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
bots. or cns.....lb. 1.22 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f., ports..ton. 12.25 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.....unit-ton. .58¼- —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .58½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .11 - .13½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O, bulk, unit-ton. .53½- —
Import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.. unit-ton. .53¼- —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. 55.00 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10½
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .13½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .30½- .34
Yellow, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports..ton. 36.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Xanthate, dms., c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt ton. 24.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs....lb. .35 - .40
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Berries, bgs., to arrive.....lb. .20 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Propane, tanks, G.S.....gal. .06 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works....lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works....lb. .04 - —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½ bbls., less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works....lb. .04 - —
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y...ton. 32.65 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton. 37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton. 38.70 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton. 40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton. 45.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms. .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 7.45 - 7.50
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 11.10 -11.25
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.) Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .33 - .36
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.62 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Pyrites Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib., dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l. mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh c.l. mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 10.50 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-demi, cs., works....lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
shell-demi, transparent, cs., works..lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 26% tan, bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
solid, 65% tan, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64% tan, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bxs.....lb. .08 - .09
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07½- .08½
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y..flasks. 88.00 -90.00
European, flasks, (76 lbs. net) in bond..flasks. 78.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .70 1.10
Quinidine, cryst., small, cns...oz. .90 - —
large, cns.....oz. .96 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. .89 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .89 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .54 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .75 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. .90 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....oz. .90 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .83 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, USP, X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
USP, XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .57 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz. .75 - —

R

R. salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .0585- .0606
Dutch, black, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
red, bgs. .....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia., (Shreveport, 1¾c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works frt. alld..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .89 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .82 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .72 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .72 - —

Petroleum, Naphtha—Salicin

Red cadmium, light, smaller lots, same basis..lb. .80 - —
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .78 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .88 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .89 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .90 - —
small lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .92 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs..lb. 4.50 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots.....lb. 4.35 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 4.45 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)
Rosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .03¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lake toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.35 - —
open order. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contrs...lb. .62 - —
open order.....lb. .67 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake conracts. lb. .42 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .62 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¼- —
shell, dom., cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order .....lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- .04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.60 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .08 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .03¾- .0600
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.20 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake.....lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 5 tons..lb. 1.62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.69
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.61 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots. .....lb. 5.55 -10.90
Rhubarb root, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .18¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .19¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .18¼- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
red, bls. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs. 4.60 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.10 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.30 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.75 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.15 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.60 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.70 - —
W .G., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.15 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.50 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rosin, wood, bbls.....280 lbs. 4.10 - 5.72½
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines.....ton. 37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .06½- .10
Rue, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .13 - .19
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, tins.....lb. 28.50 -29.00
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Safrol, cns.....lb. .52 - .53
dms. .....lb. .50 - .51
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .03¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —

Salol—Sumac Extract

Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90	—
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.03	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	13.20	-13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	15.00	-15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. dlvd., N.Y.	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	15.00	-19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works,	ton.	19.00	-25.00
bulk, works	ton.	15.00	—
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton.	15.00	-16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.50	- 8.25
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	7.65	- 8.40
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	7.90	- 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	6.65	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	7.65	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	7.90	—
Santonin, cryst, cns.	kilo.	80.00	Nom.
Saponin, crude, cns.	lb.	1.45	—
purified, bots, 5 lbs.	lb.	1.65	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
select, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Savory, bbls.	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Scammony root, bgs.	lb.	.06	- .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.14¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.15½	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.15½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.15¾	—
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins.	lb.	2.00	—
100-lb. cases	lb.	1.75	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	.56	- .57
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.	lb.	.10	- .14
siftings, bls.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
2 bls.	lb.	.07½	- .08
3 bls.	lb.	.05	- .06½
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Pods, bls.	lb.	.05½	- .06
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.67	- .68
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y.	lb.	.18	- .19
dlvd. Boston	lb.	.18½	- .19½
Chicago	lb.	.18¾	- .19¾
Pacific Coast	lb.	.21	- .23
bonedry, refd., bbls., f.o.b., N.Y.	lb.	.23	—
dlvd. Boston	lb.	.23½	—
Chicago	lb.	.23¾	—
Pacific Coast	lb.	.28	—
Garnet, bgs.	lb.	.12½	- .18
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases	lb.	.19	- .20
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y.	lb.	.10	- .10½
dlvd., Chicago	lb.	.10½	- .11
Pacific Coast	lb.	.13	- .18½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y.	lb.	.06½	- .10
dlvd. Chicago	lb.	.10	- .10½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.12½	- .18
varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut., bbls.	gal.	.90	- .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.85	- .90
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.80	- .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.00	- 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.95	- 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.90	- 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	19.00	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	20.00	—
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	19.50	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	21.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	36.50	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	38.00	—
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	21.50	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	23.00	—
90%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	22.00	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	25.50	—
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00	—
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00	—
Silver bullion	oz.	.34¾	—
Govt., purchase, dom., metal.	oz.	.7111	—
Govt. purchase, foreign metal	oz.	.35	—
cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs.	oz.	.33	—
1,000 ozs.	oz.	.33¼	—
500 ozs.	oz.	.33½	—
80 to 100 ozs.	oz.	.33¾	—
Nitrate, vis.	oz.	.26¾	.29½
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots.	oz.	.30	- .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots.	oz.	.29	- .30
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
Skatol, bots.	lb.	75.60	-80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Western, bls.	lb.	.14	- .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Slats flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts.,	lb.	.05	- .08
Blue, cts.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .12
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
cut, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .14
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.04¼	- .06
powd., 80%, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
Alginate, dms., bbls., works.	lb.	.71	- .96
Antimoniate, bbls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.08½	—
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works.	lb.	.07½	- .09¼
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.08	- .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works.	lb.	.09	- .11
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.09½	- .11½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.10	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
58%, l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	—
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.05	- 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.08	—
2	100 lbs.	2.23	—
3	100 lbs.	2.48	—
4	100 lbs.	2.88	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	1.45	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60	—
3	100 lbs.	2.80	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.03	- 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.08	—
2	100 lbs.	2.23	—
3	100 lbs.	2.48	—
4	100 lbs.	2.88	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S. C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.39	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.40	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more.	lb.	.46	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.47	—
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.50	—
dms., 4,000 lbs., or more,	lb.	.47	- .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.48	- .49
900 lbs. or less.	lb.	.51	- .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	2.51	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N Y.	100 lbs.	2.76	—
tech., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	1.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.55	- 1.60
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	- 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.07	—
5 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works.	lb.	.07¼	—
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	- .12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.55
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
66 deg., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
35 degs., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.65	—
40 deg., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.31	—
fiber dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.32	—
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.81	—
jars 25 lbs.	lb.	5.50	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)			
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.95	—
dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.55	- 4.90
2	100 lbs.	3.70	- 5.05
3	100 lbs.	3.95	- 5.30
4	100 lbs.	4.35	- 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l. same zone prices as ammonia process.			
liquid, 47-49% buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½	—
seller's tanks, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	—
70%, buyer's tanks, works,	100 lbs.	1.97½	—
seller's tanks, works,	100 lbs.	2.00	—
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.80	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.15	—
2	100 lbs.	3.30	—
3	100 lbs.	3.55	—
electro process, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.80	—
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon process.			

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- .08¼
Chromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works.	lb.	.08¾	—
smaller quantities.	lb.	.08¾	—
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran. bbls., 225-lb. lots.	lb.	.18½	—
cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.20½	—
25-lb. lots.	lb.	.22½	- .23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.19½	—
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots.	lb.	.24	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	.28	- .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.25	—
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots.	lb.	.24½	—
boxes, 50-lb. lots.	lb.	.26½	—
cns., 25-lb. lots.	lb.	.29½	—
kgs., 100-lbs. lots.	lb.	.25½	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms.	lb.	.14	- .15
import, 90%, cs.	lb.	.12¾	- .13¾
Cyanide, gold, 40% gold, bots., works.	oz.	15.85	-17.10
Diacetate, 80-85% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila.	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis.	lb.	.07¾	—
5-9, same basis.	lb.	.08¼	—
1-4, same basis.	lb.	.08¾	—
85%, bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis.	lb.	.08	—
5-9, same basis.	lb.	.08¼	—
1-4, same basis.	lb.	.08¾	—

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.

Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.15	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.40	—
Soda glycerophosphate powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.05	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.20	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.45	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.20¼	- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.67	—
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.45	—
l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
	100 lbs.	2.40	- 2.65
pea bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
works.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.80	—
dms., works.	100 lbs.	3.10	—
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., wks.	100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.00
bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.20
dms., wks.	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks.	100 lbs.	2.85	- 3.10
bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	3.05	- 3.30
dms., wks.	100 lbs.	3.35	- 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks.	100 lbs.	3.10	- 3.35
bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.55
dms., wks.	100 lbs.	3.60	- 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks.,	100 lbs.	3.70	- 3.95
bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	3.90	- 4.15
dms., wks.	100 lbs.	4.20	- 4.45
Iodate, jars.	lb.	5.02	- 5.07
Iodide, jars.	lb.	2.10	—
bots	lb.	2.21	- 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.30	—
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.15	- 3.20
Metanilate, kgs.	lb.	.41	Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.15	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.40	—
cryst., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
gran., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	2.20	—
Molybdate, kgs., wks.	lb.	.60	—
less kgs.	lb.	.65	—
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50	—
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100 -lb. bgs., July delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment.	ton.	29.60	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis.	ton.	28.20	—
bulk, same basis.	ton.	27.00	—
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
1-9 tons.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
pwd., bbls., ton lots.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	5.90	—
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., wks, frt. equalized,	lb.	.06¾	—
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼	- .11¼

Soda nitrite l.c.l price range represents delivery at various points.

Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.09	—
kgs.	lb.	.10	- .11
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15¼	—
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.51	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.73	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.71	—
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.05	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.45	—
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.00	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.45	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.20	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.40	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.20	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.10	—
USP (dibasic), bbls., works,	lb.	.09	- .11
dried, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.11½	- .14
Picramate, kgs.	lb.	.65	—
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.09½	—
contracts	lb.	.09	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.09¾	—
contracts	lb.	.09¼	—
Pyrophosphate, anhy., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.	100 lbs.	5.10	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.35	- 5.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equalized.	100 lbs.	5.30	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.55	- 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.20	—
works	100 lbs.	1.00	—
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
Salicylate, bxs.	lb.	.32	—
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.00	—
20 dms., and up, dlvd. N.Y.C.	100 lbs.	3.65	—
5-19 dms	100 lbs.	4.10	—
1-4 dms.	100 lbs.	4.30	—
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.80	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.05	—
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	1.20	—
53°, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	1.65	—
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	lb.	.04	- .04¼
import, bbls.	lb.	.06½	- .04
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works.	lb.	.19	- .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	- 1.65
5 tons or over, works,	100 lbs.	1.70	- 1.90
less than 5 tons, works,	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.,	100 lbs.	2.75	—
less than 5 tons, dlvd.,	100 lbs.	3.00	—
solid, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
solid, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
less than 5 tons, dlvd.,	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 160 lbs., works.	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Sulphocarbolate, cs.	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns.	lb.	.36	- .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).			
Tungstate, CP, kgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald.	gal.	.31	—
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.30	—
naphtha, solvent, dms., works,	gal.	.31	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld.	gal.	.28	—
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26	—
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
Sparteine sulphate, cns.	oz.	1.00	- 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.01¾	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.01¼	—
powd., super, bgs, c.l., works.	lb.	.04	—
super, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.01¾	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.01¼	—
Squawvine leaves, bls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Squill, red, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
white, bls.	lb.	.06½	- .07
powd, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.13	—
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .42
St. John's bread, edible, bls.,	lb.	.07	- .07½
inedible, bls.	lb.	.05	- .06
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs. f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	2.50	- 2.80
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	2.85	- 3.05
powd., bgs. f.o.b. Chicago.	100 lbs.	2.60	- 2.80
dlvd., N. Y.	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.15
Potato, dom., bgs.	lb.	.04	- .05
import, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .06
Rice, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Staveacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Stearin, oleo, bbls.	lb.	.05½	- .05¾
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Storax, cs.	lb.	.48	- .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms.	lb.	.57	- .58
kgs., 150 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.20	—
25-lb. bxs.	lb.	.25	—
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.23	—
tech., 90-100 pc., precip., bbls.,	lb.	.16¾	- .17½
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12¾
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.90	—
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	2.85	—
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	—
25 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¼	—
1-24 bbls. and over	lb.	.08¾	—
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	1.60	Nom.
Styralyl acetate, bots.	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz lots.	oz.	.50	—
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.40	—
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
Asenate, 25-oz., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.68	—
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.67	—
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.77	—
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.60	—
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.67	—
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.42	—
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.32	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.45	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
Sugar coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Milk, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., 10 or over.	lb.	.16	—
less than 10.	lb.	.17	—
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb., bots.	lb.	1.40	—
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery,	lb.	1.00	—
100 lbs.	lb.	1.05	—
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75	- 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25	- 5.80
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts.	long-ton.	16.00	—
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports. contract.	long ton.	17.50	—
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard, contract.	long ton.	20.50	—
Puget Sound, Columbia River, and British Columbia parts, bulk, contract.	long ton.	22.00	—
flowers, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
l.c.l., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.75
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	3.70	- 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.15	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	2.50	- 2.90
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.65	- 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	1.95	- 2.25
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	- 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	2.20	- 2.60
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.55	- 2.95
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., bgs., works,	100 lbs.	2.90	- 2.30
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
l.c.l., bgs., works,	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.40
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	3.35	- 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.50	- 2.90
roll, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	2.70	- 3.10
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	2.95	- 3.25
rubber maker's, com'l, 99½%, c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bbls., same basis c.l.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.70	—
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.04	—
10-gal. dms., c.l.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works.	lb.	.07	- .09
multi-unit cars, works.	lb.	.04½	- .07
tanks, works.	lb.	.04	- .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.	lb.	.16	- .40
multi-unit cars, works.	lb.	.07½	- .10
Iodide, bots., jars.	lb.	2.90	—
Precip., USP bbls.	lb.	.17	- .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls.	ton.	65.50	—
leaf, bls.	ton.	68.00	—
Extract, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.05½	—
61°, bbls.	lb.	.06½	—
stainless, bbls.	lb.	.06½	- .06½

Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. ....lb. .05 - .05½
poultry, bgs....lb. .03½- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs , c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills....ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival, ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible.....lb. .05 Nom.
extra, loose.....lb. .04½- —
special, loose.....lb. .04½- —
vegetable, sulp, cs.....lb. .06½ Nom.
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .05 - .05½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground feeding, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.85 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., ports, July shipt. unit-ton. 3.15 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .02½- .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .23 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
ports .....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms.,works.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., wks..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .10½- .10½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs. .....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone. bbls..lb. .18 - .26
6% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd....lb. .45½- .46
Crystals, bbls., kg.....lb. .38 - .38½
Metal, Straits.....lb. .4865- —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .52 - .54
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls..lb. .24¼- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13½- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .16¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd.lb. .16½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .16¾- —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd..lb. .16¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .16¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .17 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .17 - —
Titanium pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., D. frt. alld..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. divd.lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., E., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. divd.lb. .06½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .80 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .45 - .46
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .26
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .70 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .45 - .45
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Trichlorethylene, Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are ft. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1, includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3, includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4, includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., divd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., divd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., divd., lb. .45 - —
Triethylenegtycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., divd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
Tripoli, double grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .06¼- .06½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .32 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .34 - —
wood dest., dist., dms., divd. E. cities, ports..gal. .23 - .25
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .19 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., divd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse..ton.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14¼- 15¼

—Continued on page 30C

FROM ORE TO OXIDE

The Story of St. Joe Zinc Oxide — Number 3 of a Series

THE DRILLMAN

One of the key men in mining is the drill runner, with a keen eye for pay ore, a strong arm for controlling his throbbing machine, and an experienced knowledge for the proper placing of holes to ensure the maximum rock tonnage broken for the minimum of time and dynamite consumed.

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He works 500 to 2,000 feet underground in a temperature of 60° F. On the surface it may be a stifling summer day, or 35° below zero, as it was one morning in January 1939.

He drills, loads his holes and fires (blasts) them, in the Edwards and Balmat zinc mines of the St. Joseph Lead Company in northern New York State. From here the concentrates are shipped to the Company's smelter at Josephtown, Pa., for conversion—by a patented electrothermic process—into St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides. This unity of control in production from ore to oxide is responsible for the exceptionally uniform high quality of St. Joe pigments.

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PLANT AND LABORATORY, JOSEPHTOWN, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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Free Men Have No Vote

There is a joker in the new regulations of the National Labor Relations Board which are professed to afford employers an opportunity to apply the machinery of the Wagner act to the settlement of disputes of representation for collective bargaining. This joker is likely to nullify the potential good of the board's "concession" in many of its apparent applications.

According to the regulations the rights of an employer to petition for an election to determine an employees' agency for collective bargaining are restricted to disputes between labor organizations:—

> The board shall not direct an investigation on a petition filed by an employer unless it appears to the board that two or more labor organizations have presented to the employer conflicting claims that each represents a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit or units claimed to be appropriate.

This is government by a junto—a condition most distasteful to democracy and in absolute conflict with its principles. If there is but one organized claimant in the bargaining unit, even though it comprise but an insignificant minority of the employees, there can be no redress for the employer, and the majority of the employees, who prefer to be independent of organized dictation, are denied all voice in the matter.

The National Labor Relations Board practically does not recognize the right of independent groups of employees to petition jointly for an investigation. Any such concerted action probably would be construed as creating a so-called "company union" and would bring down upon the employer the full weight of the board's censure if he were to bargain with these employees as fellow-men and not as members of a labor organization.

In practice, it is more often true than not that the political control in a democracy rests with the organized minority. Perhaps this is why the labor relations law is administratively interpreted to implement the endeavors of only organized labor. The constitutional provision with respect to "previous condition of servitude" as a factor in relation to the franchise is applied with a sort of "reverse English" when only those who are not free and independent are permitted to vote for a labor board investigation.

Why Is Such Alcohol Taxed

Aside from its chronic feasibility and popularity as a means of raising revenue, the tax on alcohol is nothing but a subsidy for social reform. In neither character does it approach reasonableness when applied to alcohol as an industrial material.

Belated recognition of this obvious and undeniable fact brought a measure of relief for industrial users of alcohol when the use of denatured alcohol free from tax was made possible. But, there is a large and important and necessary portion of industry which has not been afforded similar, fully deserved relief. This unwarrantedly tax-burdened group comprises manufacturers of medicines and of foods, neither of which are beverages; both of which are essential to human existence. It is a sorry commentary on the social perceptions of taxmakers and on the efficiency of law-enforcers that the people are compelled to pay an otherwise, and less logically, benevolent government at least four dollars for every dollar's worth of alcohol they buy in medicinal preparations, flavorings, and other necessities.

Alcohol as a beverage will be taxed until government gets around to a better conception of its role as a social arbiter. Alcohol that is not, and in most instances cannot be a beverage should not be taxed at all. As that is too much to expect from the safeguarders of governmental revenue, the best that can be hoped for is that alcohol for legitimate use as a medicine or as a food will some day be taxed just enough to finance the policing of such use to prevent diminution of the revenue from alcohol the beverage.

Endeavors to get this half-loaf have been made for decades. In the present Congress they have reached the stage of a bill—but this measure is so faultily constructed that the relief which it would afford is heavily overbalanced by ambiguous possibilities of heavier burdens on users of taxfree plain alcohol and of detriment to the revenue from the economically unsound, but long-accepted liquor taxes.

A job lies before the Council of Industrial Alcohol Users, the job of doing for the cause of less burdensome taxation of alcoholic medicines and foods what was done by the drug, food, and cosmetic industries to make a reasonable law out of the Tugwell bill—the job of drafting and furthering to enactment a properly designed and properly worded statutory exemption of medicines and foods from the enormous alcholic beverage tax.

—O-P-D—

Deserving Self-Service

It is practically axiomatic that business can do for itself and for the dependent public anything that needs to be done far better than this can be done by government. It is, however, an inescapable fact that business does not adequately exert itself for the doing of many things, the necessity and even the desirability of which is obvious.

One of these inadequately handled, inadequately regarded things is the readjustment of conditions and circumstances which are largely responsible for the continued existence of an alarmingly large volume of unemployment. This readjustment, of course, is the simple matter of furnishing employment; but the term, "simple," cannot appropriately be applied to the processes which it involves. Business is functioning at very little less than its peak performance of a decade ago—this does not apply to the nonproductive or parasitic operations to which, it must be admitted, many of the apparent results of the peak performance were attributable. But, business is functioning at a far less cost than that of a decade ago—not at a greater profit, however, for its unit earnings have been reduced—and this lesser cost is in part reflected in the employment of something like five million less persons to perform almost the same volume of work.

Readjustment of the basic conditions and contributory circumstances would well have the concentrated attention of business, and should be freed from the handicaps now imposed by labor on one hand and by management on the other. Both these elements of business must get together in purpose and in endeavor to refit the business processes to the needs of all who are rightfully a part of the business organization. The inevitable result of their failure to do this is and will be a greater and greater extension of government-made work and other governmental relief measures.

These are things to be avoided—and they are avoidable. Evidence of the latter is offered by the work that is being done by the Chemist Advisory Council in the fitting of unemployed chemists and chemical engineers into the needs of industry and in the creation of new niches into which persons of such training can be placed. This is a sympathetic work; it is an inspiring work. Its inspiration alone should stimulate emulation in business as a whole. The spirit which the work represents, that of self-reliance and self-help, of the avoidance of leaning on government, should be a far more attractive stimulus.

It must be said, with regret, that the work of the Chemist Advisory Council is not adequately appreciated or adequately supported in the chemical industry as a whole nor in the other branches of industry which chemistry so ably and so essentially serves. There is room for the wisdom of such self-service to spread; there is every reason why it should spread widely. And the greatest reason is that this wisdom reaches to fundamentals, particularly to that basic independence of business which alone can check the inroads of government by closing the opportunities by which these progress.

—O-P-D—

McK. & R. Is Recovering

There is gratification for the drug, cosmetic, and related industries as a whole, and to the individual firms which compose them, in the full audit report just filed by the trustee of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. This gratification, which will be shared alike by manufacturers and retailers, and by wholesalers, too, derives from the showing that the corporation is making a notable recovery from the effects of the financial fenagling of its former officers.

Reliable auditing of the financial condition of the corporation discloses that, instead of the reported surplus of more than $4,000,000 at the beginning of 1936, the corporation actually had a deficit of more than $10,500,000. This had grown to more than $12,500,000 by the end of 1937. Under the direction of the trustee, the deficit was reduced by more than $3,000,000 during 1938, in which year the company made an actual net profit of more than $1,375,000.

From the standpoint of the welfare of the drug industry it is desirable that McKesson & Robbins be maintained as a going and growing concern. The trustee deserves wide support in the plan he is preparing for reorganization to that end.

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Heavy Chemicals

Crystal and Monohydrated Blue Vitriol Schedules Revised Upward —Washed Gravel Fluorspar Easier—Cyanides Moving Better —Copper Salts Unchanged—Demand for Alkalies Spotty

Demand for heavy chemicals displayed some improvement last week. With the holiday influences out of the way, consumers were again making their appearance for fair size commitments. Business news was moderately favorable, showing some industries maintaining operations close to the June levels. Not a great deal of improvement was looked for from industrial sources over the next few weeks, but seasonal chemicals were reaching peak levels, and aided in taking up some of the lag. Price changes were confined to higher quotations for blue vitriol and a reduction for washed gravel fluorspar.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blue vitriol, 99 p.c. cryst., 15c. per 100 lbs.
monohydrated, 20c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Fluorspar, washed gravel, 85-5 p.c., $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index number compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
146.8	**146.6**	**146.6**	**149.1**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	**99.6**	**99.6**	**99.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The advance in the crystal and monohydrated blue vitriol schedules reflected the recent strength in the copper market, and was the first change since May, last, when quotations were reduced. Volume was reported as excellent, with withdrawals for horticultural purposes providing a great portion of the business. Other copper derivatives failed to move in sympathy with the metal, sellers following a policy of marking time until later in the quarter, provided the market remained firm. Tin salts again failed to fluctuate either way, since the Straits metal has remained in a narrow price range. The recent advance in domestic washed gravel fluorspar did not hold, most leading sellers were quoting the same prices as prevailed a few weeks ago.

Cyanides commenced to feel the benefits of the change by the automotive trade to new models, and demand was reported as generally better from accessory manufacturers. Calcium chloride moved in good volume. Demand for alkalies was irregular. Soda silicate was taken satisfactorily in some directions. Potash salts were routine. Business in sulphuric acid was not particularly brisk and acetic acid was spotty. Movement of calcium arsenate to cotton states provided the feature to the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides.

Alums. — Transactions were along moderate lines in the market for ammonia, potash and alumina sulphate. Price schedules were well sustained, and the tone of the market was firm. May imports of alumina sulphate amounted to 260,228 pounds, valued at $2,521, all of which came from Belgium.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Routine shipments against contracts provided practically all the business in this during the past week. May exports aggregated 217,358 pounds, valued at $23,357, of which Canada, Mexico and the Netherlands Indies took the largest proportion.

Ammonia Nitrate.—There was little feature to the trading in this direction last week. Quotations were in conformity with those prevailing previously. May imports amounted to 64,429 pounds, valued at $904, all of which came from Norway.

Ammoniac, Sal.—The metallurgical, textile and dry battery trade were entering the market for necessary replacements to give the market satisfactory support. Domestic and imported prices were unchanged. May imports totaled 360,104 pounds, valued at $9,012, of which 159,834 pounds came from Poland and Danzig; 111,994 pounds from Germany; 82,676 pounds from Belgium and 5,600 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Antimony. — Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the market for the domestic metal. Quotation held at the 12c. per pound level. Little of interest developed in the market for the oxide and needle of antimony, with demand limited and quotations unchanged. May imports of antimony compounds totaled 7,988 pounds, valued at $1,337, of which 7,056 pounds came from the United Kingdom.

Arsenic.—A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings in the market for red and white material last week. Buying did not expand to any marked degree. May imports of white arsenic aggregated 3,730,471 pounds, valued at $54,176, of which 2,662,631 pounds came from France; 587,582 pounds from Mexico, and 378,856 pounds from Sweden. Imports of red material totaled 116,742 pounds, valued at $13,488, of which Germany and France supplied the bulk.

Barium Salts.—There were no new price developments to report in the market for various derivatives last week. Sellers could point to a moderate buying interest for most materials. May imports of barium compounds amounted to 56,445 pounds, valued at $1,790, of which 45,421 pounds came from the United Kingdom and 11,024 pounds from Switzerland.

Blue Vitriol.—Schedule for 99 percent crystal was advanced 15c., making car lot price $4.25 per 100 pounds, f.o.b., with the usual differentials for special sizes and small quantities. The monohydrated quotations were 20c. higher, with car lots, dealers, f.o.b. price $8.65 per 100 pounds. The market immediately reflected the advance in the metal market, and quotations were firm at the recently established levels. With the horticultural season at its peak, sellers were reporting an active interest in the market for this purpose, aside from this, commercial, water treating and export demand gave the market a well rounded out support. An above average potato crop was indicated in the New England area, according to conditions prevailing as of July 1.

Calcium Chloride.—Shipments were moving at a favorable pace in several directions last week. Interest from States, counties and municipalities for dust control work was supplying most of the business, but other consumers were well represented also. Price schedules were in conformity with those established some time ago.

Chlorine.—While volume was not expanding to any extent, the position of the market remained relatively steady to firm. Commercial withdrawals were still disappointing, but the general demand was along seasonal lines. Quotations for the tanks and cylinders were in line with those established previously.

Copper.—While the heavy buying witnessed before the advance to the 10¼c. per pound level, subsided to the some extent, a moderate interest was still evident at the higher price. Sales so far in July were more than double the entire month of June, which in turn was the best so far this year. Interest abroad was not as active as the preceeding period, but some large size buying was uncovered at times. Quotation ranged around the 10.40c. per pound level. World stocks of copper declined 7,228 tons during June to 513,670 tons, according to the Copper Institute. United States stocks of refined declined 2,143 tons to 335,012 tons. World production of refined copper last month was 173,205 tons, against 170,472 tons in May. The total for the first half of the year was 1,020,300 tons. World deliveries in June were 180,433 tons, against 172,296 tons in May.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Copper Salts.—The recent upturn in the basic metal failed to find immediate reflection in the market for various copper salts. The policy of sellers to adjust prices at the end of the quarter, and await stabilization in the metal market was the reason for the lack of price fluctuations. Demand for the carbonate, chloride and nitrate was moderate, while oxides of copper moved in fair size volume.

Fluorspar.—The higher quotations announced recently for the washed gravel 85-5 material apparently were not maintained, although some factors reported firmer prices, most material was being sold at the $17 to $18 per net ton, f.o.b. Kentucky and Illinois mines. Other grades were unaltered, and foreign prices were in conformity with those prevailing previously.

Glauber's Salt.—Sellers were not able to report any new developments of importance last week. Consumers were entering the market for moderate replacements as a rule, and quotations were without change.

Manganese Dioxide. — Routine shipments against contracts prevailed in the market, and demand was usually confined to necessary needs only. No change occurred in the price schedule.

Nickel Salts.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market for the chloride, oxide and sulphate. Spot and contract business was fairly steady.

Potash Carbonate. — The glass, soap and other consumers were entering the market from time to time for moderate quantities. There was nothing new to report in the prices, and the tone of the market was about steady.

Potash Chlorate. — Trading in this direction remained about the same as heretofore, namely, a routine demand. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

Potash, Caustic.—Nothing new transpired in the market during the past week. Usual consumers provided a fair amount of interest in the market, but little forward buying was discernible.

Saltcake. — Shipments to the Kraft paper trade were spotty. Commitments against existing contracts were usually made spasmodically. Domestic and imported quotations were in line with those in force previously.

Soda Ash.—The market made some recovery from the preceding period, but shipments were in line with seasonal production schedules of basic consuming industries. Despite the fact volume failed to broaden, the position of the market was fairly steady and prices were unaltered.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Prices for the technical grade were without change. Shipments against contracts were proceeding at a steady pace

Soda Caustic. — Demand was highly irregular in the market last week. Some consumers were making their appearance for fair size replacement, while others were content to mark time before making any substantial commitments. Price schedules were without change. A list of soap manufacturers of the United Kingdom is now available to duly accredited American firms at the usual cost of 10c. a copy at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Soda Chlorate.—Some seasonal movement for weed killing purposes supplied the market with moderate support during the past week. Sellers were adhering to quotations established some time ago.

Soda Cyanide.—Sellers were in receipt of some fair size orders from the automotive trade as active preparations were under way for the new models. Settlement of strikes in some plants was expected to further pave the way for a general pickup in automotive output. Prices were without alteration.

Soda Fluoride.—Volume was about routine in the market last week. Prices ruled unchanged, and the market held about steady. May imports amounted to 2,205 pounds, valued at $212, all of which came from Germany.

Soda Pyrophosphate.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence throughout the week just ended. Sellers were in receipt of a satisfactory number of orders, although volume was slightly below earlier months.

Soda Silicate. — Shipments against contracts in some directions was reported as good, while other consumers were following a cautious policy. Paper box sales during June increased 3.9 percent over May and were 3 percent above the same month a year ago, according to the Folding Paper Box Association.

Soda Silicofluoride. — Demand was about fair during the week just closed. Quotations for the domestic and imported material was in line with those prevailing previously. May imports aggregated 303,363 pounds, valued at $6,199, of which 164,023 pounds came from Denmark; 128,096 pounds from the Netherlands and 11,244 pounds from Germany.

Sulphur, Refined.—A moderate movement to various consuming channels was reported last week. While sales were not increasing to any extent, a steady interest was manifest in the market. Price schedules were unchanged.

Tin Salts.—Quotations for various tin derivatives failed to change last week. Tin crystals were quoted at 38c. to 38½c. per pound; anhydrous tetrachloride, 24¼c. per pound and anhydrous stannous chloride of tin 45½c. to 46c. per pound. Straits metal was quoted around 48.60c. per pound. Interest in the market was usually limited to small quantities.

Zinc Sulphate. — Various consumers placed orders for nearby requirements as a rule. Prices were without change, and a steady to firm price tone predominated.

Acids

Shipments of various acids improved to some extent after the holiday week, but seasonal slackening in many lines prevented any widespread stimulation in volume last week. No price changes were uncovered and the tone of the market was about steady to firm. Acetic was irregular, with some good buying support evident at times. Chromic was firm and moved in moderate quantities. Little new developed in formic. Dealings in muriatic and nitric were routine. Small consumers supplied a satisfactory call for oxalic. Business in sulphuric was not particularly active.

Acetic.—Dealings were irregular, the market receiving ample support from some consumers, while others were marking time. Price schedules held unchanged. May imports of acid over 65 percent amounted to 3,730,471 pounds, valued at $54,176, of which 2,662,631 pounds came from France; 587,582 pounds from Mexico and 378,856 pounds from Sweden.

Chromic.—Demand from the plating trade was steady, although volume was usually limited to moderate quantities. Prices were steady to firm.

Formic.—There was little new to report in the market, buying was along conservative lines for the most part. Prices were without change.

Muriatic.—Sellers reported a moderate movement of material against contracts during the past week. Prices were in line with those previously established.

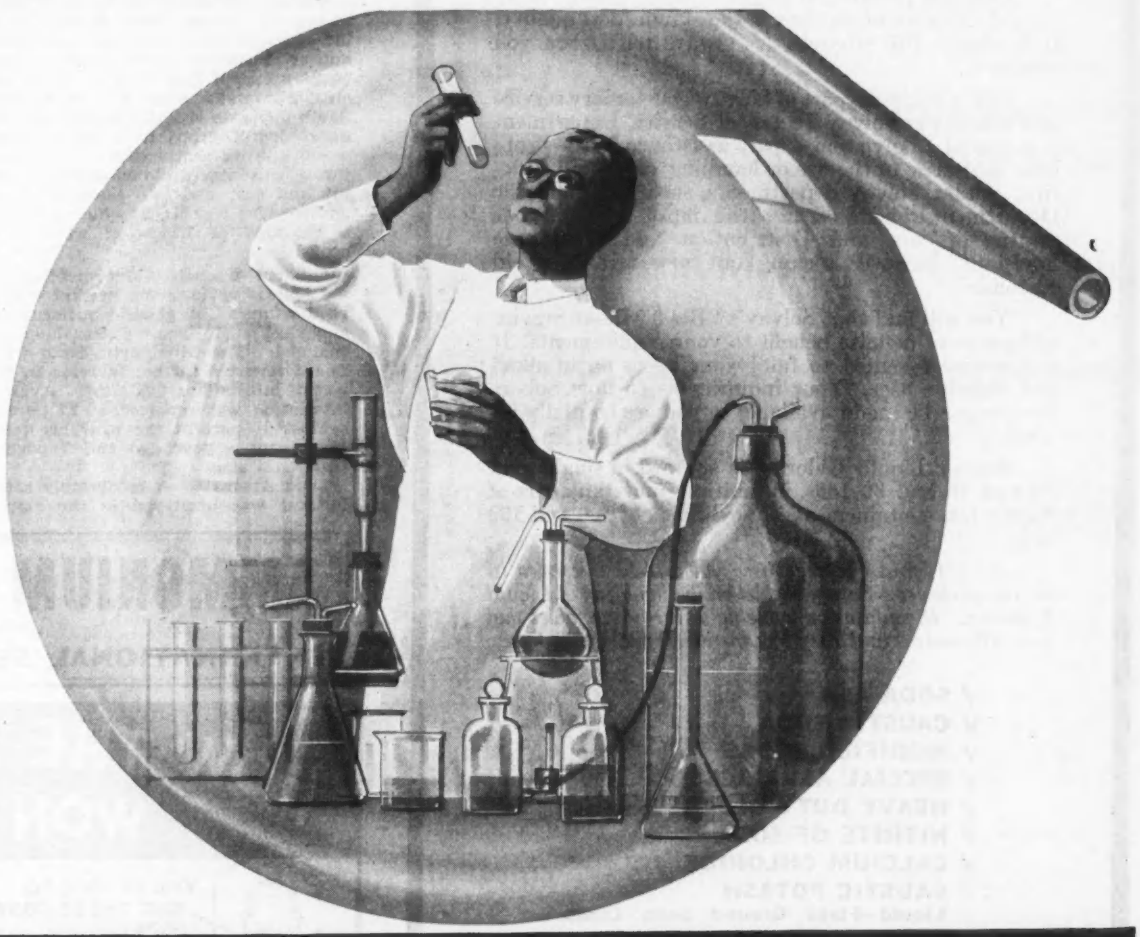
Nitric.—Shipments were routine, and major consumers were not inclined to order very much in advance. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Oxalic.—Smaller consumers provided the market with ample buying support. Prices were in conformity with those in effect for some time. May imports were 4,250 pounds, valued at $239, all of which came from the Netherlands.

Sulphuric.—While business was not particularly active, some improvement from the preceding period was evident last week. Operations in some consuming industries were showing the effects of seasonal slowing down, however, steel operations recovered most of the ground lost over the holiday and operations were scheduled at 49.7 percent of capacity, against 38.5 percent in the preceding week. Price schedules were unaltered. Statistics based on data reported by 56 fertilizer manufacturers released by the Department of Commerce, showed production during May amounted to 155,902 tons, compared with 145,689 tons in the preceding months and 137,764 tons in the corresponding month a year ago. For the first five months production aggregated 822,698 tons, against 779,065 tons in the like period last year. Consumption by reporting manufacturers during May totaled 108,889 tons, against 112,593 tons in April and 119,218 tons in May, 1938. For the first five months consumption was 621,287 tons, compared with 631,684 tons in the like period a year ago. Stocks at the end of May amounted to 90,137 tons, against 87,120 tons at the end of May, 1938.

Baltimore, July 12.—With mid-Summer on, any decided activity in the market for sulphuric acid was not to be looked for, though the ensuing weeks ought to bring out a little more activity and develop a

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of price beginning on page



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measure of interest in supplies which has been lacking of late. The current quotations are very steady at $12 per ton for 60-degree, and at $15 per ton for 66-degree acid. Oleum is steady, with the demand about what could be expected at the present time, and with the figures mentioned around $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

Demand for agricultural insecticides and fungicides moved at comparatively satisfactory levels last week. Shipments were expected to maintain the gains recorded the previous month, and probably reach peak levels for the year. Calcium arsenate continued to move well to cotton states. Temperatures in the cotton belt were mostly above normal, with rainfall light to moderate in much of the eastern belt and rather heavy in parts of the central area, but generally light to entirely absent in the west. In general the weather was favorable except for a continuation of too much moisture in some portions of the belt, according to the weekly weather report. Lead arsenate and paris green moved at a satisfactory pace. Pricewise the market lacked any new feature, and the tone was steady to firm.

Crop prospects improved markedly during June, reflecting the marked changes in weather conditions, according to the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture. During the month more normal rainfall and more seasonal temperatures over most of the huge area that was feeling the pinch of acute drought conditions in the latter part of May materially changed the situation. At the present time growing conditions appear favorable over most of the country except that there are some excessively wet areas in the Central South and rain is badly needed for late non-irrigated crops in a large Southwestern area that extends northward through Colorado into southern Wyoming and eastward into southern Texas and western Kansas, in which area also a shortage of irrigation water may occur.

Calcium Arsenate.—Movement to cotton states provided the market with a good volume, and general business was along seasonal lines. Prices held unchanged. The Mississippi State Plant Board reported further increase in boll weevil infestations last week. Average infestation was reported at 27 percent against 21 percent the previous week, 12 percent a year ago and 7 percent two years ago.

Lead Arsenate.—A moderately active interest was displayed in the market throughout the past week. Sellers were adhering to quotations prevailing previously.

Paris Green.—A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence last week. Shipments were moving to various consumers at a comparatively satisfactory pace.

Westvaco Chlorine Gets Control of Magnesol Co.

The Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, has acquired the control of the Magnesol Company, a manufacturer of a line of products used for purifying oils and solvents. The plant of the Magnesol organization is located in South Charleston. Although the use of "Magnesol" products is at present confined chiefly to the petroleum and dry cleaning industries, these products have created considerable interest in other fields which are being actively investigated by Westvaco. The officers of the new corporation are:—President, Maurice E. Gilbert; vice-presidents, Louis Neuberg, Albert M. Pitcher and Max Y. Seaton; secretary-treasurer, William N. Williams.

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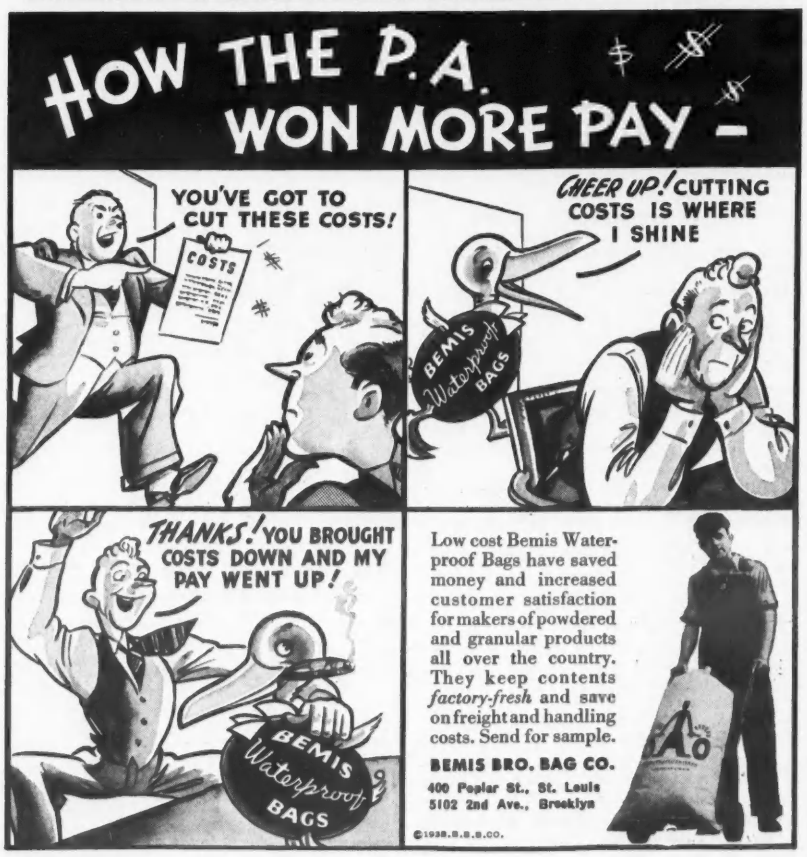
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What's It All About

—Continued from page 5

Treating the Wagner bill as the Tugwell bill was treated would be "good medicine". The Shadid cooperation plan in operation in western Oklahoma, or that now under consideration by the New Jersey Medical Society—the "Toronto plan"—is still better. I feel that the public has at least as much right to organize to get medical care as medicine has to organize to provide it.

Legal Drug Labeling

In the next circle of public relations you meet the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. Far be it from me to inflict much more about that painful subject upon you. Its painfulness has been temporarily and partly palliated by the postponement of some of its provisions. But, don't overlook the fact that section 201 (n) has not been postponed. This section demands, with respect to labeling:—

If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading, then in determining whether the label is misleading there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

You can see that a great many things can be required of you to make good under that term, "facts material," in the two senses of its application. But, you have, in Mr. Dunn, able counsel.

Taxation

Big, even among the public relations that lie at the Washington end of those many roads, is that which links you, and all other businessmen, to government—the personification now of public everything—with a chain of taxation. It occurs to me that business once again has neglected the lessons of the Tugwell bill in not preparing an actually better tax law—one that would cut off something from both the outgoing and the incoming ends of governmental funds.

I can't see much other than a psychologic benefit from repeal of the surplus profits tax. The attitude of business toward this tax indicates to me that in such matters there has been a rather close following of a narrow, single track for something like seventeen decades. That long ago, tea was taxed; in protest a lot of tea was dumped into Boston Harbor. A few years ago, profits were taxed—and apparently a lot of businesses quit making profits, dumped them overboard, rather than pay the tax on them.

There's a lot of something wrong somewhere—most of us require at least two guesses to locate the place—that is responsible for the conversion of the Great White Father in Washington into the Bogeyman of Business.

Everybody, almost, is "afraid of the Big Bad Woof." There is too much yawping about this and that, about him and somebody else being "all wet," and not enough producing of good, sound, dry material and ideas to go to work on.

Philatelic Economics

I've got my theory of what's wrong in one place. It's a philatelic complex. A philatelist, you know, is always looking for imperfections in stamps, and when he finds one, great is his glee, and valuable, to him and his ilk, is his discovery. President Roosevelt is a philatelist, with his search for imperfections for sometime turned upon the economic system, upon business. Of course, he could find imperfections. But, business has not done what it could to make these still more rare. There has been much talk about a return to the Right—with a capital R, in contradistinction to the Left in a political sense. It would help much more if the trend were directed more to the right—with a lower-case r, in contradistinction to many wrongs. Maybe this is deterred by a feeling that, if this lately heralded "moral rearmament" gets under way, government will take over the regulation of our theology, as well as our ethics.

It must also be considered with respect to this philatelic complex applied to the evaluation of business that the face value of a stamp has little to do with its value to a collector—that is also a good term to apply to one so acquisitively interested in economic processes—and the numerical volume in which a stamp exists is an adverse factor in relation to its philatelic value. The thing for business to do is to make itself more nearly perfect and more voluminous. It will then hold less interest for a "collector."

Toward Higher Purposes

The President, in my opinion, is trying in his job as best he knows. Perhaps he does not know enough. He needs, and I feel that he desires, competent advice, which is not proffered to him. But, he is trying; if all others were doing likewise, we should not be standing still nor slipping back. We all can do better.

David Lawrence—who is not a New Dealer, but is a clear thinker—voiced it when, with reference to the recent garden party at the White House for the King and Queen of England, he said:—

I wondered what would happen to America if the 1,400 in this great assemblage were suddenly to begin exercising a new sovereignty in their everyday work, their everyday lives—a power of unselfish service. I wondered what would happen to the problem of unrest and unhappiness in the world if a group like this decided to say to itself that, since life is finite, we must use the years granted us, not just for ourselves, but for our brothers, too.

When I apply that thought to the many times 1,400 who compose the business group, I depart from Mr. Lawrence's wondering, and I am certain that great and lasting good would result. But, that demands that all men, in all their relations, earnestly cultivate trustfulness—and trustworthiness. You close your declaration of belief with this most fitting quotation:—

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them.

There is no better rule; none more necessary today in all your relations, in those of all men. For its successful application I suggest that the "men with lipsticks" be met by "men with paint-removers"; that things and actions be wiped clean; that we get rid of our desire to be deceived; cease our insistence upon being deceived—mostly by ourselves.

We may learn then why business is afraid and of what exactly it is fearful. We may even become able to understand why private enterprise, which could handle it so very much better, has not conceived, presented, and proceeded to carry out the four-billion-dollar construction program such as was offered by the President last week. I know today's answers to that "why?" But they are very much "dolled-up" with lipstick or mascara, with rouge or burnt cork. I'd like to see them with their faces washed.

Angus Forms Company To Sell Kessler Products

W. W. Angus, Inc., has been formed and will act as exclusive sales distributor for products manufactured by the Kessler Chemical Corporation, this city, subsidiary of the American Distilling Company.

The new company will also sell the heavy tonnage lacquer solvents which are being discontinued by the American Distilling Company, and all such contracts entered into by the American Distilling Company, will be fulfilled by W. W. Angus, Inc.

W. W. Angus, who received his B. S. in chemistry from Rutgers University, has been affiliated with the Kessler organization for fourteen years. The Angus organization, in addition to continuing to offer the same products heretofore marketed by the American Distilling Company will likewise maintain its office at 239 Eleventh avenue, this city. All sales agents formerly representing the Kessler organization in various parts of the country will also continue with the Angus firm.

Drug Chain Sales Up

Average daily sales of chain drug stores in May were 3 percent above sales in May, 1938, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The cost value of inventories at the end of May was 3 percent below that on hand at the close of May, 1938. May inventories were one percent below those on hand at the close of April, 1939. Fountain sales with an increase of 5 percent, showed the greatest improvement for May.

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Rates Reasonable

Our representative will be pleased to call on you to explain the desirability — and the profitability—of your being where business is.

OPD advertising is every week and throughout the week in the midst of the world's busiest industrial consuming and bulk marketing of chemicals, oils, and drugs.

OPD advertising will put you right there where you must be to get your share of the business that is being done — opportunities can't even be seen by "absent treatment."

Rent yourself a place NOW. You'll be delighted with it.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
59 John Street New York, N.Y.

● Barrett Solvents are carefully refined to eliminate resinous or gummy bodies. They are simple in chemical formula, and have close boiling ranges and maximum solvent strength. They are not only valuable in producing top quality products, but in many applications they materially decrease processing time.

Their range covers the field of initial boiling points, distillation requirements and evaporation rates commonly used in industry. We will gladly cooperate with you in matching the correct solvent to your processes, or in developing special solvents to meet particular needs. Phone, wire or write for complete information.

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THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products.

ROOFINGS TARVIA CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

General Trading Quiet — Steady Demand for Coaltar Solvents —Moderate Shipments of Creosote Oil—Cresylic Acid Dull —Maleic Acid Spotty—Phthalic Anhydride Firm

Demand for coaltar chemicals was quiet during the past week. Trading lacked any particular feature, contract and spot withdrawals failed to expand materially after the holiday period. Most major consuming interests purchased close to production requirements, and endeavored to keep inventories at comparatively low levels. Coaltar solvents continued to provide the feature to the market in so far as firmness was concerned, while other materials fully maintained existing schedules. Imported products such as cresylic acid and naphthalene were devoid of any new price developments.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index number compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.2	125.2	125.4	125.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Steel operations were estimated at 49.7 percent of capacity, compared with 38.5 percent in the preceding week. While output failed to rebound to the pre-holiday basis because some mills were still closed, indications were that production would at least hold at this level, and display gradual improvement later in the period. Output of benzol, toluol and xylol has increased moderately, but shipments moved directly to consumers. Domestic requirements were usually fulfilled without much delay. Sellers had little excess material for export, although a steady inquiry prevailed.

A slightly firmer tone was disclosed for imported crude naphthalene, however, some spot material was still available at the level reported a few weeks ago. Consumers were not exerting very much interest for the domestic or imported grades. Some refined was moving, however, the peak season was about terminated. While shipments of cresylic acid from abroad have not been large, sufficient stocks were on hand to keep the market from showing any firmness. Interests abroad were not anxious to quote ahead, and this indicated that the market has reached the bottom level. Buying of domestic acids was rather dull. Phenol lacked any new developments and demand from major channels was held to necessary quantities only. Shipments of creosote oil moved fairly steady against contracts. Buying in cresols was confined to moderate proportions. The disinfectant trade made only routine purchases of tar acid oils.

Business in coaltar acids was narrow, and small quantities usually made up the call. Shipments of maleic were spotty, while fumaric lacked any new buying of consequence. May exports of acids amounted to 31,807 pounds, valued at $7,196. Buying of various intermediates was not broad, dyestuff manufacturers, lacquer and plastic trade were limiting commitments to nearby requirements. Anilin and anthraquinone were quiet. Shipments of dimethylanilin and nitrobenzene were irregular, while phthalic anhydride was taken in moderate amounts against contracts. Exports of coaltar intermediate during May aggregated 272,562 pounds, valued at $68,588. Trading in coaltar colors followed the same course as in the past several weeks, namely, a fairly steady demand for small quantities.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Shipments were moving directly from production channels to various consumers. The increased output found a ready market here, and, with the exception of some slight delays on large size orders, sellers were able to supply domestic requirements. Although inquiry from abroad remained good, very little pure benzol was moving abroad. Exports during May aggregated 1,332,835 gallons, valued at $184,988, of which 887,274 gallons went to Belgium; 392,259 gallons to France and 15,925 gallons to the Philippine Islands. Imports during the same month amounted to 30 182 gallons, valued at $3,748, all of which came from Canada. The price position of the market was unaltered, and a firm tone governed the transactions. Operations in the steel industry failed to retrace all the ground lost after the holiday shut down. Output last week was estimated at 49.7 percent of capacity compared with 38.5 percent in the preceding period and 32.3 percent in the corresponding week a year ago. In June the steel industry operated at 53.44 percent of capacity, against 28.36 percent a year ago and 48.24 percent in May, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. In the first half of 1939 steel output averaged 52.74 percent of capacity, compared with 31.08 percent in the corresponding 1938 period.

Coaltar.—There was little new to report in the market for crude and refined material last week. Transactions were largely confined to routine withdrawals against contracts. Price schedules were unaltered. May exports aggregated 481,010 gallons, valued at $26,739, of which 474,691 gallons went to Canada and 1,042 gallons to Uruguay.

Creosote Oil.—Shipments were moving against contracts at a fairly steady pace, with large consumers making necessary replacements from time to time. Quotations were unchanged, and the tone of the market was steady. May exports amounted to 31,316 gallons, valued at $7,073, of which 15,247 gallons went to Canada and 10,834 gallons to Republic of Panama. Imports during May aggregated 4,399,730 gallons, valued at $439,005, of which 891,446 gallons came from Belgium; 762,059 gallons from the Netherlands; 260,400 gallons from Russia; 500,455 gallons from the United Kingdom; 30,066 gallons from Canada; 947,250 gallons from Japan and 8,054 gallons from Australia.

Cresol.—Demand for various grades of cresol was without particular feature, and dealings were mostly confined to moderate quantities. No change occurred in the price schedules. May imports of meta, ortho and paracresol, 90 percent or more pure, totaled 7,220 pounds, valued at $4,225, all of which came from the United Kingdom.

Cresylic Acid.—Buying was not particularly brisk last week, and most leading consumers were following a moderate purchasing policy. Shipments against contracts continue to provide most of the domestic business. Price schedules were without change. Reports were to the effect that the prices in the import market had about reached bottom levels, and factors abroad were not anxious to quote ahead on present basis. Shipments from England have not been a major factor lately. Some German material was available, however. There was no great demand for imported acids. Imports during May totaled 84,413 gallons, valued at $33,335, all of which came from the United Kingdom.

Naphthalene. — While some refined material was still moving to consumers, the peak of the season was pretty much past. Dealings in the domestic crude were not very broad. Prices held the same. There was little demand for the imported crude, a slightly firmer tone was discernible, and offerings ranged from $1.55 to $1.60 per 100 pounds. May imports amounted to 6,351,306 pounds, valued at $69,811, of which 2,179,068 pounds came from Russia; 1,668,234 pounds from the Netherlands; 1,717,383 pounds from Germany; 676,161 pounds

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

from the United Kingdom and 110,460 pounds from Belgium.

Phenol.—The readjusted price schedules announced the preceding period was well sustained, and no further price developments transpired in this direction. Demand from major consuming channels was not expanding, and shipments against contracts were confined to necessary replacements as a rule. Export business was not active, reflecting conditions in the world markets. May exports were 24,293 pounds, valued at $2,725, of which 23,484 pounds went to Colombia.

Pitch, Coaltar.—Developments of importance were absent in the market, and trading was strictly routine throughout the past week. Prices ruled unchanged. May exports amounted to 922 tons, valued at $18,256, of which 452 tons went to France and 330 tons to Canada. Imports during May totaled 524 barrels, valued at $3,396.

Tar Acid Oils.—The market was devoid of any renewed buying interest, and the call from the disinfectant trade was about fair last week. Sellers were adhering to quotations established previously.

Toluol.—The position of the market remained firm, and shipments were moving at a steady pace to the surface coating and other consuming trades. Inquiry for export purposes remained good, but not a great deal of business was consummated at present levels.

Xylol.—Nothing new was uncovered in the market during the past week. Sellers had little difficulty disposing of available quantities. Prices held the same, and the tone of the market was firm.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Trade is quiet and rather featureless in the coaltar bases. The demand seems to be sufficient to maintain a generally good tone throughout the dealings for most of the products. Benzol buying has been moderately active, sufficient to keep the market well cleaned up. Xylol has been in fairly good call. The demand for all products has been limited to what would be a conservative rate for most buyers. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 22c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Trading in the market for the refined and technical grade failed to move out of the narrow range noted for the past several weeks. Quotations were without change.

Broenner's.—Business was without much feature, and transactions were strictly routine throughout the past week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Cleve's.—A firm price tone continued to characterize the market during the past week. Consumers were making only necessary withdrawals to take care of current requirements.

Fumaric.—The market lacked any new developments of consequence. Contract and spot business was usually restricted to modest proportions. Prices ruled unchanged.

Maleic.—Shipments to major consuming channels were spotty and, with the exception of necessary replacement orders, the market lacked any sustained buying. Sellers were adhering to quotations prevailing previously.

Succinic.—Business displayed little evidence of expanding, and the hand-to-mouth buying policy reported recently was still being pursued by leading consumers. Quotations were without change.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.— Developments of importance were conspicuous by their absence, and business drifted along in a routine manner. Pricewise a steady to firm tone predominated.

Anilin.—Major consumers were limiting withdrawals to moderate quantities, and there was little evidence of any forward buying. Quotations were in line with those prevailing for some time.

Anthaquinone.—Dyestuff manufacturers were adhering to a conservative purchasing policy for the most part. Quotations were unchanged and a firm tone governed the dealings.

—Continued on page 26

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

DuPont Names Coolidge Assistant Chemical Head

Dr. Ernest B. Benger, general assistant chemical director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., has been appointed assistant manager of the rayon department technical division, which has been reorganized to include the technical work of the "Nylon" division.

M. duPont Lee will continue as manager of the rayon department technical

Cole Coolidge

division. Dr. Cole Coolidge, assistant director of the chemical department experimental station, has been appointed assistant director, vice Dr. Benger. C. H. Greenewalt, a research supervisor of the chemical department experimental station will succeed Dr. Coolidge.

Albert B. Scott, formerly with the General Chemical Company, this city, has been placed in charge of organic research for the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

Books You Can Use

Chemical Formulas

The Chemical Formulary, Volume IV. Edited by H. Bennett. Cloth; 5½ by 8½ inches, 638 pages. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $6.

The first three volumes of *The Chemical Formulary,* all by the same author, with their many valuable formulas, have long since won the acceptance of the chemical industry and its related fields. This new edition contains many new formulas in addition to those which appeared in the previous volumes, and also warrants its placement with the most often consulted books in the library. It is invaluable as a guide in the formulation of new products or the improvement of established items.

Formulas in the new volume cover the entire scope of chemical specialties, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, foods, inks, paints, photography, and soaps.

German Coaltar Exports Off

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

The trend of German exports of coaltar and distillates during recent years, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the American consulate general in Frankfort-on-Main, follows:—

	Metric tons— 1938. Quantity.	1937. Quantity.
Coaltar	1,885	4,382
Coaltar pitch	112,435	161,334
Light oils	2,435	1,940
Heavy oils	55,421	67,709
Naphthalene	6,395	11,325
Anthracene	896	1,111
Phenol	375	436
Cresol	2,149	2,006
Total	181,991	250,253

Payson Paint Has Outing

The Payson Paint & Varnish Corporation, this city, entertained approximately eighty-five employees, at an outing, sponsored by John E. Berg, for the company, June 24. Motor buses transported the employees to New Rochelle, where the party boarded a boat for a day of fishing.

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Coal tar solvents

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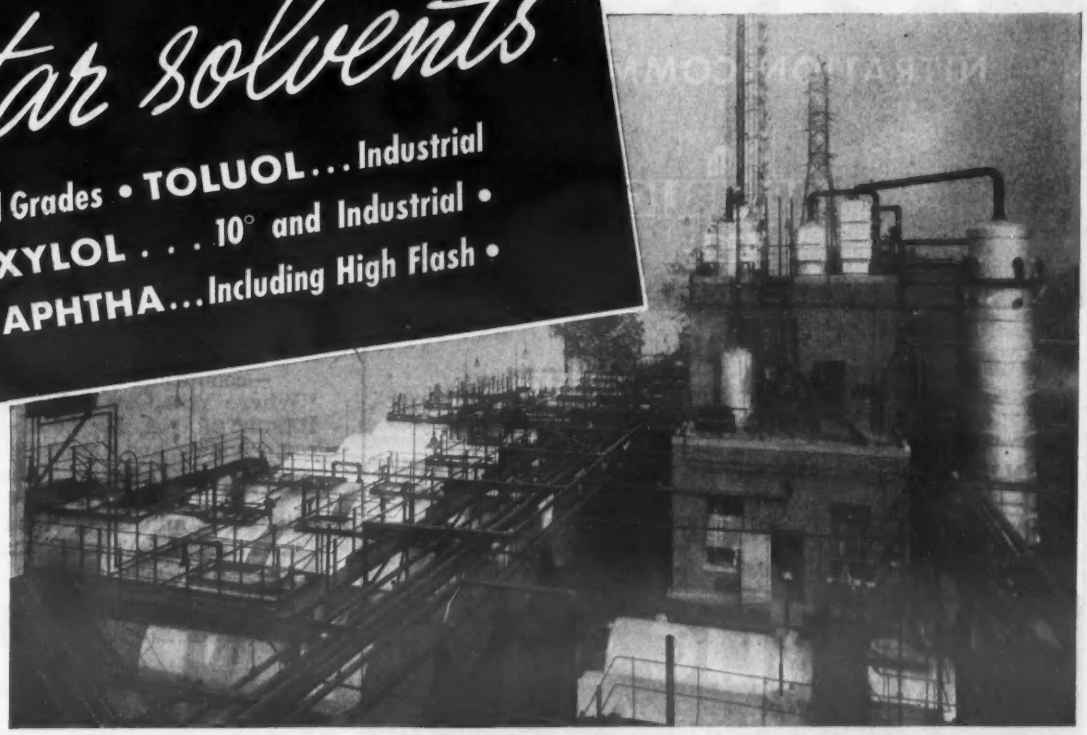

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OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

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The experience gained by Koppers in developing, designing and constructing a large proportion of the plants in which coal tar solvents are recovered in this country enables Koppers to produce coal tar solvents of great uniformity and dependable quality.

KOPPERS COMPANY . PITTSBURGH, PA.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 25

Betanaphthol.—The call for the technical grade was not very brisk, and consumers entered the market for necessary requirements when needs became urgent. No change occurred in the prices.

Dimethylanilin.—Withdrawals against contracts were only fair, while spot business was held to modest quantities as a rule last week. Quotations were in conformity with those established previously.

Dinitrobenzene.—A firm price tone ruled in this direction during the period just ended. Not a great deal could be said about the buying, but some consumers made fair sized replacements.

Dinitrotoluene.—The market failed to record any new developments. Demand was not broadening to any degree, while sellers were adhering to price schedules in effect previously.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—Quotation established recently was well maintained, and the tone of the market was steady to firm. Shipments were usually confined to small quantities.

Nitrobenzene. — Withdrawals against contracts were irregular, with some consumers apparently willing to keep stocks at low levels. Volume, however, was sufficient to keep the market in a firm position.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Firmness continued to govern dealings in the market, and the higher quotation had little effect on consumer interest, although volume was not especially large.

Phthalic Anhydride. — With some large consumers such as the synthetic resin and plastic trade making only necessary withdrawals against contracts, the character of business failed to deviate from recent trading period. Price-wise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Schaeffer's Salt.—The market lacked any important developments, and routine orders usually made up the call. No change was disclosed in the prices.

Thiocarbanilide. — Sellers could not point to any improvement in volume, and, aside from moderate replacement orders, the market was lacking in any renewed buying interest. Prices ruled unchanged.

Xylidin.—Demand was along routine lines during the past week. Quotations remained the same, and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

Coaltar Colors

Consumers interest in the market failed to broaden to any degree last week. Sellers were in receipt of a number of small orders, which has symbolized trading for the past several periods. Most factors were looking forward to some improvement as far as volume sales were concerned a little later in the year. Price developments were lacking, and the market fully retained its firm tone. Imports of coaltar colors, dyes and stains during May amounted to 222,989 pounds, valued at $401,603, of which 169,566 pounds came from Switzerland; 33,582 pounds from Germany, and 12,342 pounds from France. Exports during May aggregated 1,224,117 pounds, valued at $469,865, of which, 667,767 pounds went to China; 169,952 pounds to Canada; 99,012 pounds to Belgium, and 44,520 pounds to British India. British Malaya offers a very limited market for dyes of all descriptions. The market is controlled by the international combine of manufacturers. Imports of anilin dyes in 1938 amounted to 127 tons, valued at $156,600, compared with 91 tons, valued at $149,085 in 1937. Out of the total of 127 tons imported in 1938, Germany supplied 108 tons; the United Kingdom, 9 tons, and the United States, 7 tons.

F.T.C. Cites Cooperative Buying by Dealers

—*Continued from page 3*

The complaint alleges that adoption of the Simmons plan encouraged some of the otherwise independent and unrelated individual customers of the Simmons Company and central organizations purchasing from it to become affiliated with syndicate heads, and that many competitors of the Simmons Company unsuccessfully sought to sell their former and other potential customers who had gone over to the syndicates.

According to the complaint, central organizations treated by the respondent company as single customers in connection with payment of discounts, were of the following types:—(1) Operators of more than one unincorporated retail store; (2) corporations owning the equity stock of separately incorporated retail stores; and (3) corporations of which the equity stock was owned by another corporation which, in turn, owned the equity stock of separately incorporated retail stores.

Likewise, the respondent company, in paying discounts, is alleged to have treated as single customers the following groups designated as syndicate heads:—(1) Independent individuals, partnerships, or corporations authorized to act as buying agent for a number of otherwise independent and unrelated individual customers or for a number of such customers and one or more central organizations; (2) corporations of which the equity stock was owned by several otherwise independent and unrelated individual customers and which corporations were authorized to act as such customers' buying agent; (3) cooperative corporations having a membership of otherwise independent and unrelated individual customers and authorized to act as the buying agent of such customers; and (4) loosely knit associations of otherwise independent and unrelated individual customers or a number of such customers and one or more central organizations, such association being authorized to act as the members' buying agent.

F.T.C. Hits Reselling By Low-Cost Consumer

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

A complaint against the American Oil Company, Baltimore, and General Finance, Inc., Washington, alleging price discrimination in the sale of gasoline, in violation of the Robinson-Patman act, has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission. General Finance, Inc., is engaged, among other things, in the selling and financing of taxicabs, and also leases and operates two gasoline stations in Washington.

Five taxicab companies of Washington and Baltimore, whose policies and activities were controlled by General Finance, Inc., or by its officers, Herbert Glassman and Edward C. Ostrow, are alleged in the complaint to have entered into a contract with American Oil Company providing for the purchase of "Amoco" and "American Gas", at a price of 5⅝ cents per gallon below the current posted retail service station price, and 1⅝ cents to 2⅛ cents lower than the posted tankwagon prices charged by American Oil Company for Amoco and American gas sold by it to other retail gasoline station operators in the District of Columbia.

During the years 1937, 1938 and 1939 American Oil Company is alleged to have sold to General Finance, Inc., more than 100,000 gallons of gasoline monthly, at the prices fixed in the contract, which gasoline was resold at retail by General Finance, Inc., at its gasoline stations in Washington to taxicab operators and the public.

The complaint alleges that although the contract provides that the products purchased under it are "for buyer's own consumption only and not for resale, in whole or in part, to buyer's employees or any other person," the gasoline purchased by General Finance has been resold by it at retail to taxicab operators and to the public generally. The fact of such resale, the complaint alleges, has at all times been well known to the American Oil Company.

Colony Corp. Appoints Agent for Midwest

The Colony Import & Export Corporation, gums and shellac, this city, has appointed the Arthur C. Trask Company, Chicago, as its representative in the Chicago and Midwestern territory. The Colony organization is represented on the Pacific coast by Martin, Hoyt & Milne, Inc.; in Cleveland by the Palmer-Schuster Company, and in Cincinnati by Harry J. Patterson.

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Trade Briefs

General Plastics, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has just issued its June issue of Durez Resin News, in which the application of various Durez resins are described.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation and its affiliate, the Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation, has closed its New Orleans office. The territory formerly covered by the New Orleans office will be serviced by John R. Nolan out of the Houston, Tex., office.

Amtorg Trading Corporation, trade agent in this country for the U.S.S.R., has leased nine floors in 210 Madison avenue, this city. After alterations, which are expected to be finished late this year, the corporation will move from its present location at 261 Fifth avenue.

"Insect-O-Soap" is not registrable as a trademark for a liquid soap to be used as an insecticide carrier. The United States Patent Office has so ruled, on the grounds that the mark is merely descriptive, on the application of Andrew Wilson, Inc., Springfield, N. J.

E. J. Barry, of E. J. Barry & Co., wholesale drugs, this city, is not a member of the committee representing the preference stockholders of McKesson & Robbins. Three new members were recently appointed to succeed three resigned, among them being E. J. Barry, an attorney, in this city.

Trademark System Revision Proposed

—Continued from page 4

which they are entitled.

3. To modernize the trademark statutes so that they will conform to legitimate present-day business practices.

4. To remedy construction of present acts which have in several instances obscured and perverted their original purpose. The constructions have become so strained that the only way to change them is by legislation.

5. Generally, to simplify trademark practice, to secure trademark owners in the goodwill which they have built up, and to protect the public from imposition by the use of counterfeit and imitated marks and false trade descriptions.

The report does not contain a detailed analysis of the bill, but from statements submitted by witnesses during hearings on this and previous measures it appears that one of the purposes is to put an end to the growing practice of various States in requiring registration of trademarks with payment of fees. Opponents of the bill complained that it would break down the common law theory under which trademark rights are established by use and substitute a system by which registration with the United States Patent Office creates a monopolistic right to use of the marks throughout the United States; that it would permit registration of descriptive words, proper names, geographical names, and other marks not susceptible of exclusive appropriation; and that it would permit the registration of marks by persons who had no intention of using them other than to sell them to manufacturers as is done in some foreign countries under the practice known as "pirating."

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Chemist Advisers Tell Objectives and Services

The Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, this city, has issued the following statement on its objectives and services:—

The Chemist Advisory Council, Inc., was founded early in 1938 as a permanent national organization to render immediate service to unemployed chemists and chemical engineers and to provide a broad and fundamental program of guidance based on the long and varied experience of the various emergency organizations which preceded it.

The council provides a central registry, a clearing house for information, and a source of advice. The council tries to help chemists to put forth their most efficient efforts to help themselves. Younger chemists are given an opportunity to learn about chemical industries. Chemists with experience are told more about industries outside their own immediate field. Each registrant is dealt with as an individual and advised according to his special needs. Registrants are asked to give complete information about themselves: are advised as to the best method of preparing their records and applications: and are told about possibilities for finding employment. All services are given free of charge. The council is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The records of experience of registrants in the files of the council have proved to be of great value to the industry. They carry complete professional histories of the registrants and enable the council to supply specialists and experienced personnel on call for openings in many branches such as research, operating and specialities.

The council has never functioned as an employment agency. In fact employment agencies, such as the one maintained by the Chemists' Club of New York City, advise their clients to make use of the guidance service of the council. Several technical publications, including the news edition of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry: Chemical Industries; Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering;* OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, etc., publish advertisements for properly qualified chemists and chemical engineers seeking new connections.

The council is doing a work that cannot be done by either employment agencies or want ads. As its name implies, it is an advisory organization. The spirit of guidance, sympathy and encouragement which characterizes the work of the council is of great value in maintaining the morale of a large number of chemists. As the council continues its work it hopes that the information which it has gathered will reveal not only the exact status of the profession, but also fundamental principles which all employers and employees should know. Such knowledge will also aid colleges and universities in the guidance of students. It will help younger chemists to avoid mistakes and enable them to correct faults. It will help chemical industries in selecting and periodically evaluating their chemists and chemical engineers.

A number of busy university and industrial executives are giving liberally of their time to supplement the work of the secretary in advising registrants. These personal contacts have proved of great value in helping the unemployed to find the right sort of work. This service needs to be extended still further. That many registrants are now permanently placed and doing high grade work proves the worth of the council's activities.

A high percentage of registrants at the Council's office are well trained and most of them come from the best schools in the country. They are one hundred and fifty-two American institutions represented as well as a few European universities. With a few exceptions of men of long experience and proven ability, only college graduates are registered and all must be American citizens. The Council's rolls are thus made up of those qualified to be classed as members of the chemical profession.

As a national organization, the council is prepared to cooperate with chemists all over the United States in an effort to improve their status. A great deal of this work must meet local needs and conditions. The council will correlate all these efforts by exchange of records and information. The council thus represents an organized effort on the part of the chemical profession to render a great service in dealing with basic problems of employment and hence the welfare of individual chemists and chemical engineers.

The members of the Chemist Advisory Council are Robert L. Baldwin, Robert T. Baldwin, (treasurer), Frederick M. Becket, M. R. Bhagwat, (secretary), Marston T. Bogert, Frank G. Breyer, William W. Buffum, Gustavus J. Esselen, Webster N. Jones, Charles A. Kraus, Walter S. Landis, (president), Robert J. Moore, A. Cressy Morrison, Howard S. Neiman, Alvin C. Purdy, William T. Read, (vice-president), Walter A. Schmidt, Maximilian Toch and Edward R. Weidlein.

Alexander Heads Golfers At Chemical Salesmen's Outing

Charles Alexander, of Seldner & Enequist, Inc., topped the Class A members in the second golf tournament of the Chemical Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held at the Plandome Golf Club, Plandome, L. I. Second prize went to C. W. French, jr., of the Oldbury Electrochemical Company, and third place was captured by Walter Merrill, of Joseph Turner & Co.

Fred Koch, of the Dow Chemical Company, headed the Class B winners, being trailed by Ira Vanderwater, of R. W. Greef & Co. Kickers' handicap prize went to Ira MacNair, of the MacNair, Dorland Company; Herman Bercow, of H. H. Rosenthal & Co.; Charles Slater, of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, and H. B. Sliger, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation. Donald Woodford, of the Grasselli chemicals department, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., turned the least number of putts. Guest prize for low gross was won by J. de Rainmes, and guest kickers' prize went to J. B. Eakins, jr., of J. S. & W. R. Eakins, Inc.

Fifty-five members and guests participated in the golf tournament, with the number showing an increase for the dinner in the evening. N. Harold Fyffe, of the Oldbury Electrochemical Company, made the presentation of prizes in the absence of B. F. Sheehan, jr., of the Grasselli chemicals department, who is vice-president and chairman of the entertainment committee of the association.

German Chemical Trade Is Highly Cartelized

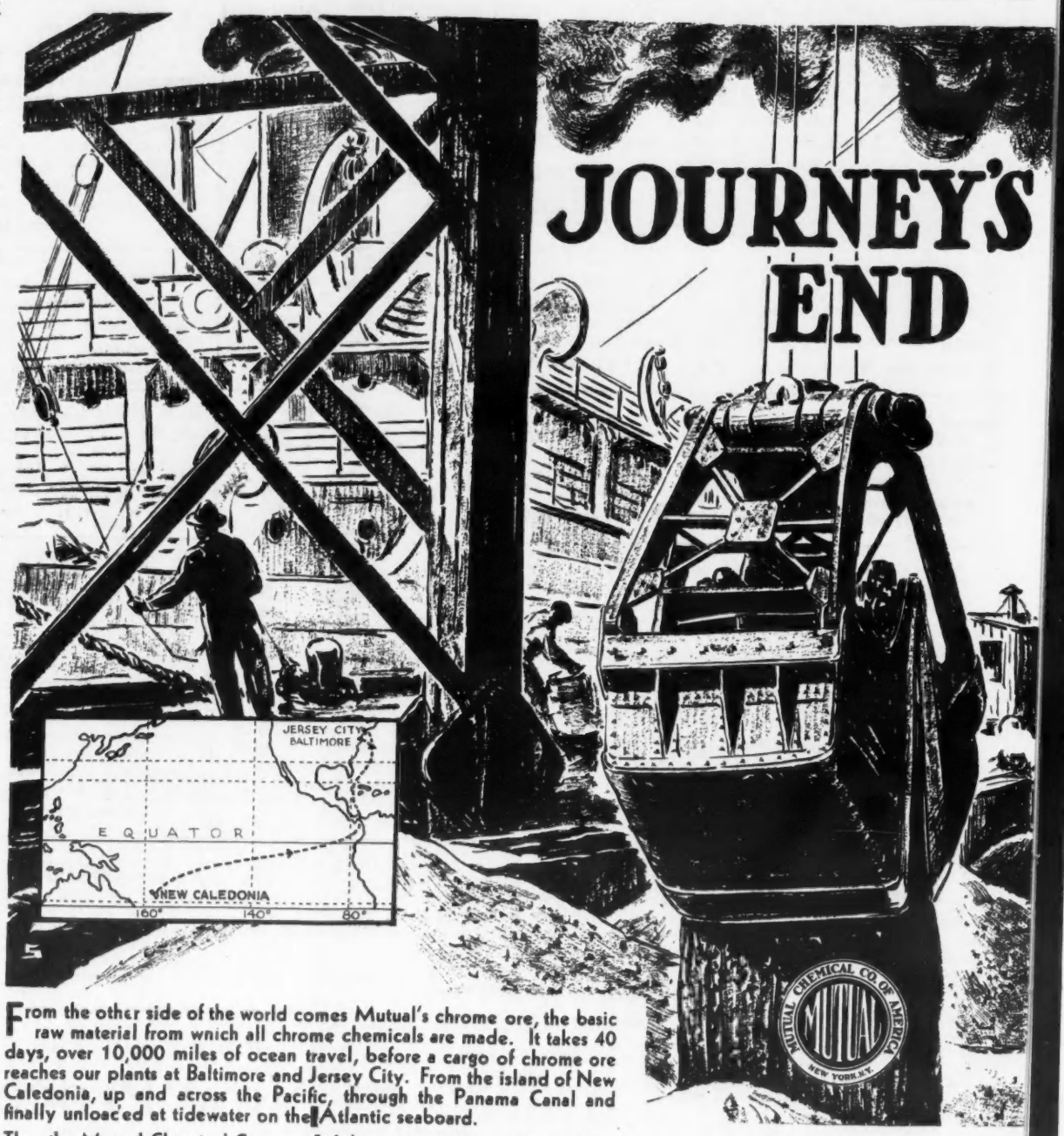
OPD Washington Bureau
July 14, 1939

Practically the entire German trade in alkalies is covered by concerns organized in national sales syndicates or cartels, according to information received by Department of Commerce from the American consulate in Frankfort-on-Main. These cartels in turn are affiliated with similar organizations or individual producers in foreign countries. The national output of soda ash is incorporated in the Syndikat Deutscher Sodafabriken G.m.b.H., at Bernburg, while caustic soda output is controlled by a sister cartel, Syndikat Deutscher Atznatronfabriken G.m.b.H., likewise at Bernburg.

The well-known Deutsche Solvay Werke A.G., with head office at Bernburg, a subsidiary of the international Solvay concern with headquarters at Brussels, is the dominant factor in the soda industry, furnishing around 65 percent of the sales of soda ash and 40 percent of the sales of caustic soda.

The trade in industrial potash salts is controlled by two cartels centered in Frankfort-on-Main, namely, the Elektrochemische Produkte G.m.b.H., for caustic potash, and the Alkali G.m.b.H., for potassium carbonate.

The membership of these two cartels relating to industrial potash is identical, including I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., of Frankfort-on-Main; Th. Goldschmidt A.G., of Ammendorf (Saalkreis); Chemische Fabrik von Heyden A.G., Radebeul-Dresden; Alkaliwerke Westeregeln G.m.b.H., Hanover; Feldmuhle Papier und Zellstoffwerke A.G., Stettin; Salzbergwerk Neu-Stassfurt, a unit of Kali Chemi A.G., Berlin NW 7; Verein fur Chemische und Metallurgische Produkten, Prague; and Carbidwerke Deutsch Matrei, Bruckl, Austria.



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MUTUAL BICHROMATES

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tanners Corn Sugar, Dextrin and Corn Starch Prices Reduced —Tanning Materials Dull and Unchanged—Logwood Quiet —Egg Products Unaltered—Bichromates Remain Steady

A decline in the quotations for various corn derivatives provided about the only feature to the market for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals last week. Prices for tanners corn sugar, dextrin and corn starch were reduced to conform with the lower market for the basic commodity. Prospects point to the largest corn crop in several years. Transactions in all divisions of the market remained narrow, and little recovery from the preceding period was evident.

Egg products, which recently have supplied some irregular price movements, were without change. Domestic egg albumen and egg yolk were about steady, while no further developments were uncovered in imported materials Bichromates displayed some seasonal tapering at this time, but withdrawals against contracts were fairly steady Soda prussiate moved in a routine fashion, spot and contract prices were unaltered. Small quantities usually made up the call for chrome acetate. Zinc dust held firm. Natural dyestuffs moved in limited amounts as a rule. Logwood and cochineal were quiet. Dealings in tanning materials lacked any particular feature. Sellers reported a generally cautious purchasing policy prevailed. Supplies of gambier were rather small, and plantation, common and Singapore cubes remained firm. Quebracho extract was taken moderately against contracts. Quotations for non-fibrous mangrove bark, myrobalans, sumac and valonia were without change.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Corn sugar, tanners, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Dextrin, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Starch, corn, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index number compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
135.9	**136.0**	**136.3**	**152.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—The market offered nothing in the way of new developments, demand was generally confined to modest quantities, and prices were in line with those established some time ago.

Chrome Acetate. — Small quantities usually made up the call in this direction. Prices were without change, and a steady to firm tone governed the transactions.

Potash Bichromate.—While sales were tapering off to some extent, sellers were able to point to a satisfactory buying interest from most important consuming interests. No change developed in the prices.

Soda Bichromate. — Some seasonal slackening was evident, compared to the preceding month, but some fair size shipments were reported against contracts. Prices ruled unchanged. Exports during May amounted to 685,015 pounds, valued at $46,559, of which 132,276 pounds went to the Netherlands; 133,817 pounds to Canada; 129,881 pounds to United Kingdom and 51,627 pounds to Chile.

Soda Prussiate.—Sellers were only making necessary commitments as has been the case for the past several weeks. Pricewise no new developments occurred, and the tone of the market was steady.

Zinc Dust.—While trading in this direction was about routine, prices were well sustained, reflecting to a large extent the firmness in the basic metal market.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Demand for the seed and paste material continued along narrow lines last week. Sellers were adhering to prices in force previously. May imports totaled 66,961 pounds, valued at $2,386, of which 33,000 pounds came from Ecuador and 22,400 pounds from British India.

Archil.—Little of interest transpired in the market last week. Demand was held to modest proportions, and prices held unchanged.

Cochineal.—No broadening in business was discernible, and small commitments usually made up the call. Prices were without change. May imports were 4,736 pounds, valued at $1,026, all of which came from Peru.

Fustic.—A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings. Most consumers continued to follow a cautious purchasing policy.

Indigo.—Prices for the natural material were without change. Business was quiet.

Logwood.—Textile and leather consumers were making purchases for urgent requirements as a rule last week. Sellers were adhering to quotations prevailing previously. May exports of logwood extract amounted to 31,648 pounds, valued at $5,591, of which 22,873 pounds went to Canada.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Quotations for domestic and imported material were without change. There was no feature to the trading, and small lots provided most of the business.

Corn Sugar.—Prices were reduced 5c. per 100 pounds. Quotations follow: chipped, bags, car lots, $2.99 per 100 pounds; slabs, barrels, car lots, $2.91 per 100 pounds and solid, barrels, car lots, $3.02 per 100 pounds. Demand was only moderate.

Dextrin.—Various grades were 5c. per 100 pounds lower last week. The recent decline in the corn market was directly responsible for the easier tone. Business was spotty.

Egg Yolk.—The market failed to provide any new development of importance. Business was strictly routine, and quotations established the preceding period were well maintained.

Starch.—Prices for the corn, pearl and powdered, were reduced 5c. per 100 pounds. The weakness in the corn market brought about the revision in schedules. Prospects for a bumper corn crop remain highly favorable. According to private estimates the crop is around 2,550,000,000 bushels. The carry over October 1 is expected to be between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels, of which more than half is held in government loans. This suggests about a total available supply of about 3,100,000,000 bushels for the 1939-1940 season.

Tanning Materials

Gambier.—The market underwent no price change, although a firm tone remained in evidence. Supplies of common, plantation and Singapore cubes were not considered burdensome. Business was dull.

Mangrove Bark.—Dealings were held to modest levels, and the price established the previous period for the non-fibrous was still in force.

Myrobalans.—Quotations were in conformity with these established recently. Sellers could not point to any renewed buying at this time.

Quebracho.—Tanners were making only moderate withdrawals against contracts last week. Prices for various grades were steady to firm.

Valonia.—Demand was not very broad during the week just ended. Prices for the beards and the cups were in line with those recorded the preceding period.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Books You Can Use

Hair Dyes

Hair Dyes and Hair-Dyeing. By H. Stanley Redgrove and J. Bari-Woollss. Cloth; 5½ by 8½ inches, 205 pages. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $5.

This is a revision of a volume published in 1929 with the title "Blonde or Brunette." As the previous edition, the revising authors are a chemist and a hairdresser. The result of their efforts is a comprehensive treatise on the subject of hair dyes and their application.

The subject matter is divided in four parts. The first contains general preliminary considerations concerning the structure and pigments of the hair. Part II discusses the nature, composition and uses of the various hair-dyes, bleaches and decolorants, such as lead dyes, silver dyes, henna, and peroxide. The art of hair-dyeing comprises the third part of the text. In this section are explained the techniques of shampooing, hair-drying, bleaching, dyeing and other similar cosmetic arts pertaining to hair culture. The last part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the causes of "canities" or grey hair.

Copperas production is being considered by the Egyptian government for treatment of public water supplies. Municipal drinking water in Egypt either obtained from artesian wells or from the Nile is treated with imported aluminum sulphate. There is no production of aluminum sulphate in Egypt and a plan has been considered for replacing the commodity by domestic ferrous sulphate.

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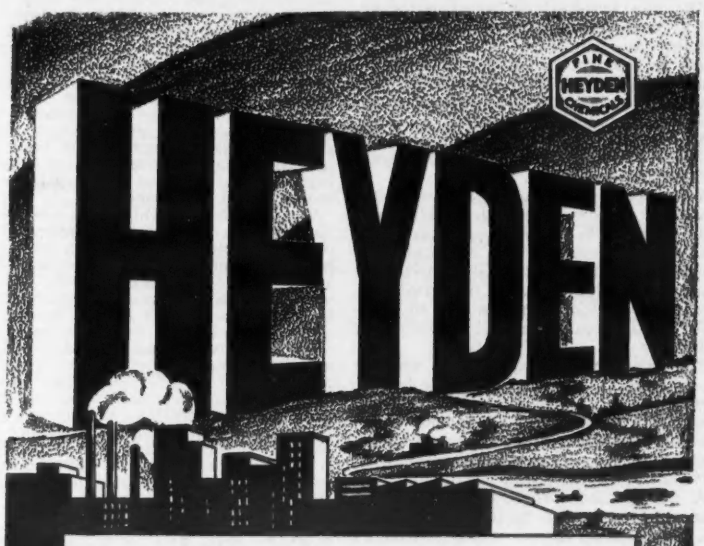

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Freight Classification To Be Simplified

—*Continued from page 3*

ment added new products or changed old ones, the use of separate classifications gave rise to great confusion. Between 1882 and 1889 the separate classifications of individual railroads were combined into joint classifications for the Eastern, Western, and Southern territories. In 1919, all descriptions of commodities in the three classifications were made uniform, and since that date they have been published in one consolidated volume covering the whole country and including almost every article of commerce from abrasives to zirconium.

Development of new methods of packing, as well as new materials and products, called for still further complexity in the classifications, since the descriptions of commodities for shipping purposes, in many cases, must include, not only the article itself, but also the manner in which it is packed.

While some steps have been taken toward simplifying the form and method of their publication in the consolidated volume, the A.A.R. committee believes that much more can be done through the work of the new special committee on simplication, divorced from all other duties and devoting full time to the task. It is expected that this work will result in a large reduction in the number of items, a material simplication in the rules and regulations, and a classification which will be more easily interpreted and applied by shippers and railroads.

Paint Matters Discussed

Responsive to an invitation from the committee, traffic representatives of the paint and varnish industry have already participated in a discussion of current transportation and distribution problems, and submitted a series of recommendations, favorable action on which is expected to bring a measure of relief from the high cost of distribution to the industry and to stimulate railroad patronage and earnings.

Railroad rates have fluctuated upward in recent years, and the first recommendation was to establish a rating no higher than 50 percent of first class (maximum fourth class) applicable generally, for less-carload movements of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and related articles; to establish class 35 (fifth class) as maximum, subject to a minimum weight of 18,000 pounds in the West, 20,000 pounds in Official and Southern territories, including pick-up and delivery. Establishing volume of ratings on a basis to be determined was also recommended.

A further recommendation was to consider a lower rating, preferably sixth class (27½ percent) on paints and varnishes, carloads, of a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds, designed, the paint committee said, to preserve the remaining carload tonnage and to promote the carload as a unit of distribution.

The paint committee urged, among other things, that these ratings be transferred to, and expressed in the official classification, so far as consistent, to achieve that degree of permanency and stability that characterizes classification ratings and is desirable.

A determined effort to simplify the pricing system and tariff publications, the paint group urged, was essential to desired improvement in public relations; and to reflect in the governing classification the ratings that indicate the rates that actually move the traffic would be a contribution.

The expedition of less-carload schedules, so that points within 500 miles are reached overnight and more distant points accorded comparable services, and the pooling of pick-up and delivery services in large centers, were urged as additional factors influencing patronage, to which the management of the rail carriers should devote serious attention.

Following the presentation by the paint industry's representatives, there was a general discussion, and the paint program was taken under advisement.

The paint industry was represented by W. P. Pashley, traffic manager for Benjamin Moore & Co., this city; Elmer R. Spangenberg, divisional traffic manager for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee; Stanley C. Hensley, traffic manager for the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City; and Edward A. Leveille, chairman of the traffic committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Berry Brothers, the Tropical Paint & Oil Company, the Perry & Derrick Company, and Pratt & Lambert, Inc., indicated by telegrams their concurrences in the recommendations offered on behalf of the industry.

Freight Transit Charges Considered Restrictive

Chicago, July 10, 1939

The reopening by the Interstate Commerce Commission of ICC docket 27365, freight forwarder investigation, with respect to the traditional railroad practice of permitting carloads to be stopped for partial unloading at points off the direct route from origin to destination, presents industrial managements with a necessity to intervene and protect their interests, says E. A. Leveille, chairman of the traffic committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Responsive to the contemporary trend toward smaller warehouse inventories and more rapid turnover, industries generally, and the paint and varnish industry in particular, according to Mr. Leveille, have availed themselves of the opportunity to ship in a single carload, stocks for warehouses at three or four different points; a car from Cleveland, for illustration, might contain stock for warehouses in Davenport, Des Moines, Kansas City, and Wichita. Such a car would be billed through to Wichita with instructions to stop at the intermediate stations, for partial unloading, and the charges computed on the gross weight and at the rate to the ultimate destination, Wichita, plus a charge of $6.93 for each stop.

Commenting on the practice and on the influence and consequences of the change proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Leveille says:—

The economies inherent in this operation are depleted, obviously, by the necessity of paying for the movement as though the gross weight were transported to the ultimate destination, Wichita, although most of the lading might be unloaded at Davenport, Des Moines, and Kansas City; and the traditional practice has been to treat intermediate stations off the direct route as though they were directly intermediate between origin and destination, without additional charge for the extra service incident thereto. Currently, carloads destined to Colorado cannot be stopped profitably at stations east of the Missouri river; nor cars for Kansas-Nebraska destinations stopped east of the Mississippi river. If the operation is to be burdened with additional charge for serving off-line stations, the usefulness of this privilege to the public will be impaired, if not destroyed except, of course, in instances where it is possible to avoid the extra charges by using only direct routes. This practice would, in many instances, necessitate the employment of the routes of several carriers, dividing and diminishing their interest without commensurate, or any apparent advantages.

The practice to which the commission has expressed objections corresponds in principle to the practice of equalizing rates between termini via circuitous, as well as short-line routes. This practice, too, involves the performance of additional services, and is justified by the competition of short-line routes. The same considerations have always been regarded as justifying the treatment of points off the direct line or route of movement as constructively intermediate. The rail lines do not favor disturbing the current practice, and if they are given sufficient support by interested industries, disruption may be avoided. Alert industrial managements will investigate their individual situations with that end in view.

I.C.C. Studies Changes In Mixed-Car Freights

Chicago, July 11, 1939

The Consolidated Classification Committee has distributed a special docket announcing that consideration is to be given to a revision of rule 10 of the consolidated classification July 25, at 10 a. m., room 202, Union Station, Chicago, according to E. A. Leveille, chairman of the traffic committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Currently, rule 10 provides that, when a number of different articles for which rates or ratings are provided in straight carloads, are shipped in mixed carloads, they will be charged at the rate applicable to the highest classed or rated articles contained in such mixed carload, and the minimum weight will be the highest provided for any articles in the carload.

Paints are rated fifth class in the official classification, with a minimum of 36,000 pounds; on artists' materials, third class, minimum 14,000 pounds. On a movement from New York to Cincinnati, for example, a mixed carload would be charged at the highest rate (artists' materials), $1.05, and the highest minimum weight (paints), 36,000 pounds. For 26,000 pounds of paint and 10,000 pounds of artists materials, or similarly rated articles, charges would be computed at the rate of $1.05, as though the entire 36,000 pounds were artists' materials—total, $378.

There are lower-cost alternative methods, as Mr. Leveille explains:—

It is permissible under current rule 10 to compute the charges as though one of the articles, in this instance the 10,000 pounds of artists' materials, constituted a minimum 14,000-pound carload; and compute the charges on the rest of the load as though it were a less-carload shipment, thus:—

10,000 as 14,000 at $1.05	$147.00
26,000 at l.c.l. rate, 83 cents	215.80
Constructively 40,000 pounds	$362.80

A more favorable result is obtained if one assumes that the 26,000 pounds of paint is a minimum car of 36,000 pounds, and charges the 10,000 pounds of artists' materials at the less-carload rate of $1.50:—

26,000 as 36,000 at 53 cents	$190.80
10,000 at l.c.l. rate, $1.50	150.00
Constructively 46,000 pounds	$340.80

A still further reduction is possible if the charges are computed as though each lot were a minimum car—two separate carloads in one car—inflating the actual weight of 36,000 pounds to an assumed weight of 50,000 pounds:—

26,000 as 36,000 at 53 cents	$190.80
10,000 as 14,000 at $1.05	147.00
Total	$337.80

Under the proposed rule, each article in the mixed car would be charged at its respective carload rate, in this case paints, at 53 cents, and artists' materials at $1.05; provided only that the total weight equals the highest minimum for any of the articles in the car, in this case 36,000 pounds for paints. The total charge, therefore, would be $242.80:—

26,000 at 53 cents	$137.80
10,000 at $1.05	105.00
Total	$242.80

This, Mr. Leveille says, represents a clear saving of over $100, and computes the charges at actual weights, instead of inflating the weights as shown in the preceding illustrations. The paint industry, he points out, has escaped the inflationary consequences of rule 10 because practically all its products and materials that move in mixed carloads are assigned a common rating—fifth class. Artists' materials are an exception to this rule—there may be others—but major adjustments have recognized the terms of rule 10.

Books You Can Use

Naval Stores Data

Gamble's International Naval Stores Yearbook: 1939-40. By Thomas Gamble. Paper; 164 pages, 8 by 11 inches. Savannah, Ga.: Weekly Naval Stores Review. $3.

World-wide activity and the conditions in the naval stores industry during the last year are completely reviewed in this annual volume. Its presentation of statistics and past and possible future trends of the naval stores commodities is the most comprehensive published. Information concerning the production and international commerce of American produced products is favored in the volume, but not to such an extent as to de-emphasize action in other parts of the world. Innumerable dispatches obtained from foreign correspondents and a wealth of statistics from every naval stores producing section of the globe are presented.

Also reviewed to the full extent of their importance are the governmental programs regarding the production and commerce of naval stores. This edition of the yearbook should prove of value to naval stores leaders in calmly surveying the past so as to intelligently plan for the future in an effort to overcome the tremendous strain to which the industry is subjected at this time.

Titanium Pigment to Improve Plant Near St. Louis

Titanium Pigments Corporation, this city, will construct a three-story building within the grounds of the company's plant outside St. Louis. Demolition of two buildings in the plant was started last week to make way for the new structure.

When completed, the building will provide for expansion and coordination of various laboratories and suitable quarters for the engineering department, superintendent's office, sales department, doctor's office, general office, purchasing department, industrial engineering department, operating supervisor, personnel director, and mechanical supervisor.

Shellac Varnish Grades To Be Revised by U.S.

A tentative draft of a revision of the Federal specification (TT-V-91) for shellac varnish has been sent by the National Bureau of Standards to the interested trades for comments prior to its review by the technical committee on paints. This shellac specification has been in existence since May 26, 1931.

The specification applies to grades A, B, C and D of orange shellac varnish and regular and refined grades of bleached shellac varnish. The detail requirements in respect of the several grades are stated as follows:—

E-1. The nonvolatile matter in shellac varnish shall conform to the requirements as given below for the respective types and grades:—

Orange Shellac Varnish

	Grade A	B	C	D
Iodine number (maximum)	18.00	18.00	18.00	24.50
Matter insoluble in specified hot solvents (maximum), percent	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.00
Wax (maximum), percent	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Ash (maximum), percent	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Bleached Shellac Varnish

	Grade Regular.	Refined.
Iodine number (maximum)	10.0	10.0
Matter insoluble in specified hot solvents (maximum), percent	1.0	0.2
Wax (maximum) percent	5.5	0.2
Ash (maximum), percent	1.0	0.5

E-2. Color, when specified, shall be no darker than a sample of shellac varnish mutually agreed upon by the buyer and seller.

E-3. The body of the respective types of varnish shall be based upon the percentage of nonvolatile matter determined as in section F-2a:—

	Orange Grades A, B, C, or D.	Bleached Regular or Refined.
Minimum allowable percentage of nonvolatile matter:—		
Light body varnish	33.4	32.3
Medium body varnish	36.4	35.3
Heavy body vrnish	39.1	37.9

E-4. Set to touch in not more than fifteen minutes.

E-5. Dry hard in not more than one hour.

Methods of sampling, inspection and tests are given in detail.

Special attention is called to the provisions with respect to solvents used in shellac varnishes; these are stated as follows:—

C-1. Shellac varnish shall be made by "cutting" the specified type and grade of dry shellac (the manufactured product from the secretion of *Tacchardia lacca*, with no other added resin, copal, or other adulterants) in any one of the several formulas for denatured alcohol authorized for this purpose by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

I-2. The volatile constituent of the various grades of shellac varnish covered by this specification may consist of any one of the several formulas for completely or specically denatured alcohol as authorized by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. In cases where the purchaser desires shellac varnish made by cutting the shellac in alcohol, denatured by some specific formula, the number and composition of the desired formula must be definitely stated in the invitation for bids. "Appendix to Regulations No. 3, Formulas for Completely and Specially Denatured Alcohol," issued by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, shall govern such choices of formulation.

Comments, criticisms, and suggestions with reference to the proposed specification are to be sent by August 8 to E. F. Hickson, chairman of the technical committee on paint, Federal Specifications Executive Committee, room 417, Chemistry building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington.

Central Varnish Owner Gets Silver Cup from Employees

Employees of the Central Paint & Varnish Works assembled in the main Varnish Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., assembled in the main offices of the company, June 22, and requested to see L. Francis Cassoff, owner of the company. Al Wolk, spokesman for the employees, presented to Mr. Cassoff a neatly wrapped package. He said that the employees could find no better words to say that those inscribed on the article in the package. Mr. Cassoff was pleasantly surprised when he opened the package and found therein a silver loving cup with the following inscription:—

To L. Francis Cassoff, humanitarian and regular fellow, from the Employees of the Central Paint & Varnish Works.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

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Ammonium Bichromate

(Ammonbichromat, Ammondichromat, Ammonium Bichromat, Ammonium Bichromicum, Ammonium Dichromat, Ammonium Dichromate Bichromate Ammoniaque, Bichromate d'Ammonium, Bicromato de Ammonio, Bicromato di Ammonio, Doppeltchromsaueresammoniak, Red Ammonium Chromate, Rotes Chromsaueresammoniak, Rotes Chromsaueresammonium, Zweifachchromsaueresammoniak, Zweifachchromsaueresammonium)

Aviation

Process material (U.S. 1497167) in making—
- Airplane coverings

Automotive Specialties

Ingredient (U.S. 1405320) of—
- Antifreeze

Chemical

Reagent in making catalysts used in making—
- Alcohols from aliphatic esters (Brit. 385625)
- Alcohols from aldehydes (Brit. 406714)
- Benzaldehyde (U.S. 1486781)
- Benzoic acid (U.S. 1486781)
- Cresol oxidation products (U.S 1486781)
- Cumene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)
- Cymene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)
- Hydroxybenzoic acid (U.S. 1486781)
- Mesitylene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)
- Naphthalene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)
- Paranitrobenzaldehyde (U.S. 1486781)
- Paranitrobenzoic acid (U.S. 1486781)
- Phthalid acid (U.S. 1486781)
- Salicylic acid (U.S. 1486781)
- Sulphur trioxide (U.S. 1204143)
- Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1205142; 1227044)
- Toluene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)
- Xylene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781)

Starting point (U.S. 1366176) in making—
- Catalyst used in separating hydrogen from carbon monoxide

Dye

Reagent in making—
- Alizarin
- Catalyst for the oxidation of anthracene (U.S. 1486781)

Electrical

For various purposes

Explosives and Matches

Ingredient of—
- Smokeless sporting powders

Fats and Oils

Purifying agent for—
- Edible oils
- Technical oils

Fuel

Pickling agent for—
- Candlewicks

Leather

Reagent in—
- Tanning processes

Metallurgical

Etching agent (U.S. 1276599) for—
- Brass
- Copper
- Steel
- Zinc

Perfume

Process material in making—
- Synthetic perfumes

Photographic

Reagent in—
- Gum print process

Sensitizer in making—
- Colored films
- Black and white films and plates

Printing

Ingredient (Brit. 451009) of—
- Coating composition for printing plates, in admixture with a polymerized polyvinyl alcohol

Process material in making—
- Grain screens
- Printing plates (many patents)

Sensitizer in—
- Lithography
- Process engraving

Textile

Mordant in—
- Dyeing processes
- Printing processes

Bis-Hydroxytolylmethane, Brominated

Miscellaneous

Mildewproofing agent for—
- Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like

Cobalt Carbonylhydride

Petroleum

Starting point (Brit. 460746) in making—
- Derivatives useful as antiknock agents for gasoline

Dodecylamidebetaine Chloride

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsions and dispersions of various chemicals
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Terpene emulsions
- Wetting compositions in emulsified form

Starting point in making various derivatives

Cosmetic

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Creams in emulsified form
- Emulsified shampoos
- Lotions
- Latherless shaving creams
- Various emulsified perfumes and cosmetics

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsified germicides and deodorizing preparations

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Color lakes in emulsified form
- Dye preparations in emulsified form

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Boring oils
- Drilling oils
- Emulsions of natural or synthetic waxes
- Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils
- Greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Lubricating compositions containing vegetable or animal fats and oils
- Solvent for fats in emulsified form
- Wetting compositions containing oils in emulsified form
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Printing inks
- Writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form
- Vermin exterminators in emulsified form

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions containing shellac, gums, resins, fats, oils, or the like
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil or other oils
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Automobile polishes
- Cleansing compositions containing soaps
- Compositions for cleaning painted and metal surfaces
- Degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Detersive and scouring compositions
- Furniture polishes in emulsified form
- Metal polishes in emulsified form
- Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, rugs, and the like
- Shoe creams and polishes in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form for treating miscellaneous fibrous and other compositions of matter

Mining

Flotation agent (Brit. 483324) in—
- Ore concentration

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Coating compositions

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Asphaltic paints and varnishes
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Pigment emulsions
- Shellac emulsions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsified preparations for the treatment of paper and pulp products
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form, containing rosin, casein, starches, or the like
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsions containing crude petroleum or heavy petroleum distillates
- Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Soluble oils in emulsified form for lubricating textile machinery
- Various emulsified textile oils

Resins

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Emulsions of natural or synthetic resins

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Rubber compositions in emulsified form
- Special emulsified preparations used for coating, protecting, decorating, and other surface-treating of rubber articles

Soap

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form
- Various emulsified cleansing compositions
- Various emulsified scouring compositions

Stone

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in making—
- Compositions for treating natural and artificial stone

Textile

Dyeing

Ingredient (Brit. 483324) of—
- Dye baths in emulsified form (used as an assistant in dyeing various yarns and fabrics)

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in—
- Dressing compositions in emulsified form
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified impregnating compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Washing compositions in emulsified form

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 483324) in—
- Dispersions used for carbonizing of wool
- Dispersions used in fulling operations
- Dispersions used for degreasing raw wool
- Dispersions used for washing wool
- Emulsified preparations for degumming silk
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsified milling compositions
- Emulsions used for kier boiling cotton
- Emulsions used for soaking silk
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics
- Special lubricating compositions used in weaving, knitting, warping, and winding

Printing

Ingredient of—
- Printing pastes

2-Ethylthiouracil

Photographic

Antifogging agent (Brit. 452043) in—
- Photographic processes (can be added (a) to the emulsion; (b) to an adjacent layer; (c) to the wrapping paper; (d) to the developer)

Stabilizer (Brit. 452043) for—
- Emulsions

Starting point (Brit. 452043) in making—
- Derivatives and salts useful as emulsion stabilizers and antifogging agents

Methyl Malonate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic syntheses

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like

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R. S. V. P.

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New York, N.Y.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 17

Urea, ammonia liquor nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.121.58 - —
Urea nitrogen, dom., 42% N_2, bulk, July shpt., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. .....ton.54.40 - —
imported, 40% N_2, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt. .....ton.53.30 - —
30% N_2, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt...ton.40.35 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.45.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.27.00 -29.00
extract, powdered, 63%...lb. .06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican, tins .....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
cuts, tins .....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
South American, tins.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
oleoresin, bots. .....lb. 9.65 -16.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
tree .....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.34.50 -38.00
Extract, solid, bags.....lb. .04 - —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .22½ - .23
Bees, white, bleach slabs or cs 5 case lots..lb. .33 - —
1 cs., lots.....lb. .34 - —
cakes, 5 cs., lots.....lb. .34 - —
1 cs., lots.....lb. .35 - —
discs, 5 cs., lots.....lb. .35 - —
1 cs., lots.....lb. .36 - —
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10.....lb. .19½- 20
1 bg.....lb. .20 - .20½
Brazil, bgs., 5-10 ton lots. lb. 22½- .23
1 ton.....lb. .23 - .23½
500 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24
100 lbs.....lb. .24 - .24¼
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .25½- .31½
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16 - .16½
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .20½- .30½
5 bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
1 bg.....lb. .30½- .31½
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .35½- .36
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31 - .31½
5 bgs.....lb. .31½- .32
1 bg.....lb. .32 - .32½
refined, bgs.....lb. .34¼- .35¼
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .42 Nom.
5 bgs. .....lb. .42½ Nom.
1 bg. .....lb. .43 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .41½ Nom.
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .06½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .11¼- .11½
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons .....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .58 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .18 - .21
cakes, cs.....lb. .19 - .22
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.89 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.76 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 -15.50
l.c.l. works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
extra bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60- 17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -18.50
Paris, white, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
Limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c., works. ton.12.50 - —
Whiting, limestone, gilders extra, bgs., l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works..ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild Indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF bbls..gal. .40 - .44
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .07 - .08
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .35 - —
Xylol, nitration, dms., tanks, W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .32 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
10°, dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.70
lithopone, all shades, bbls 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .75 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order .....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works....lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0198- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01¼- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import..lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¾- —
Philadelphia for import..lb. .02¾- —
ex dock, San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02675- —
New York .....lb. .03½- —
ex-dock Phila., for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle...lb. .03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis .....lb. .03¾- —
New York.....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle.....lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse. .....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP. contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza) bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., works, lb. .15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Zinc, arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bags .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls...lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .36 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. .31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.....oz. 4.35 - —
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst., lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
5% bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0606- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .0612- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0631- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .0631- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .0631- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0656- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .0656- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —

Urea—Zirconium

Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. .13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.lb. .10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse.. lb. 11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs...lb. .23 - —
U.S.P., bbls.....lb. .21 - .26
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Sulphide, pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
Zinc, sulphide, bbls., c.l. (20 bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls....lb. .24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .05½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works, lb. 1.30 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the July 3 issue; the next printing will be in the Aug. 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 31.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, block of 40,000 shares of capital stock was offered at $42.50 a share by a banking syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co., this city.

American Lime & Stone Company, Bellefonte, Pa., has issued bond tended for an amount of the first mortgage 5½ percent bonds, due March 1, 1951, sufficient to exhaust $2,370, at not exceeding 104 and interest.

Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., this city, has announced drastic price reductions, effective July 1, on Betaxin-synthetic vitam B hydrochloride.

Archie J. Weith, director of research and development for the Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has been appointed chairman of the insulation committee of the American Electrochemical Society.

Air Reduction Sales Company, this city, has appointed J. T. Gillespie, jr., as assistant to Thomas B. Hasler, president of the Wilson Welder & Metals Company, an affiliate of the Air Reduction Company.

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Trend of Progress in Cosmetics

By H. Stanley Redgrove, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Contribution to the symposium on "The Trend of Progress" at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry July 12, 1939 and preprinted in the society's publication, Chemistry and Industry, June 24.

(Continued from July 10 issue)

Manicure Preparations

Manicure is a branch of cosmetology which has developed recently in a remarkable manner, and one cannot fail to be impressed by the wide range of preparations now on the market for keeping the hands in good condition and for decorating the nails. The cellulose nitrate type of nail enamel has almost completely ousted the old-fashioned wax and powder polishes; but it is doubtful whether the ideal form of product for enameling the nails has yet been devised. There is some degree of dissatisfaction with the majority of solvents employed, partly on the grounds of their usually unpleasant odors, but more especially on account of their "drying," that is, fat-solvent, effect. This latter objection applies more especially to acetone, whose continued use appears to be doomed.

A well-informed Amercan authority, Mr. Maison G. de Navarre—and, it is worth remembering that most developments in manicure have hailed from the States—writes recently as follows:

> The regular kind [of nail enamels] have reached a dusty russet shade in color. But there continues to be great excitement about a nail enamel that is not of the lacquer or varnish type. Preferably a wax preparation . . . one that will not dry the nails and cause them to tear, break, or become ragged. The wax bases now on sale are a step in the right direction, but only that ("Americana," *Manf. Perf.*, 4, 1939, 192).

Lipstick Colors

The modern lipstick represents an enormous improvement on its ancient progenitor; and, apart from its decorative value, Dr. Goodman ("Cosmetic Dermatology," 396) has written a good word in its favor as a possible preventive of cancer of the lip. It may, however, be questioned whether the ideal coloring matters for use in lipsticks have yet been discovered. To give indelibility, brominated fluoresceins, commonly known as "free acid eosins" or "bromo acids" have been employed, and enormous efforts were made to produce orange-reds free from any bluish undertones. Now, however, that fashion has changed, the use of the corresponding iodine-substitution products ("free acid erythrosins") has become possible.

There has been much debate as to the tendency of eosin to produce dermatitis. Even if this tendency exists, it has certainly been greatly exaggerated, otherwise calamities would be frequent. I have personally given lipsticks containing free acid eosin to numerous members of the fair sex for trial, and have never received a complaint. Moreover, until recent changes in fashion, eosin was used by the vast bulk of lipstick manufacturers in this country.

Erythrosin is apparently exempt from the charges made against eosin, presumably because it is not fluorescent. But in any case, the range of shades which can be got by means of substituted fluoresceins is definitely limited, and the color is usually fortified by the incorporation of a lake pigment. It is this color which comes off on table napkins, handkerchiefs, and the cheeks of boy friends. The discovery of how to make a really indelible lipstick in not merely a limited range of shades, but in a range corresponding to that producible by means of lakes, would be decidedly welcome.

Hair Preparations

Modern fashions in hairdressing have brought a whole series of new cosmetic products into being. For use in the permanent waving process, both permanent waving reagents—usually aqueous solutions of alkalies, sometimes with the addition of reducing agents, such as sodium sulphite—and setting lotions are both required. The latter are commonly based on gums or gum-substitutes, and it seems possible, although present preparations are effective, that the ideal product for the purpose has not yet been discovered. It must facilitate the setting of the hair, but at the same time not render the hair sticky or stringy, or harsh to the touch.

Another development in this connection of definite interest to the industrial chemist is the replacement of the permanent waving machine by sachets containing mixtures of substances which react exothermically when moistened, such as quicklime, mixtures of powdered aluminum with oxidizing agents, such as sodium persulphate and other suitable substances, etc., for which various patents have been granted (see for example, British Patents, 400943, 428145, 461740, 475411, etc.). Further developments along these lines may be anticipated.

Turning to the masculine side of hairdressing, one cannot fail to be impressed with the present enormous popularity of hair-creams for dressing the hair. The hair-cream has almost completely ousted the one-time popular brilliantine. Among modern hair-creams, we find examples representative of the two main types of emulsion, water-in-oil and oil-in-water. The former have better fixative powers, but are more difficult to shampoo off than the latter. Most hair-creams of the oil-in-water type are deficient in oil. Possibly, the ideal hair cream of this type, with a high oil content, has yet to be made.

Hair Dyes

Concerning hair-dyes, I shall be brief, since the interested reader can find a full account of modern developments and tendencies in the new edition of my "Hair-Dyes and Hair-Dyeing: Chemistry and Technique" in the revising of which I was fortunate enough to have Mr. J. Bari-Woollss, whose name is known throughout the hair-dressing trade, as a collaborator; it has just been published simultaneously in this country and in the United States of America. On the purely chemical side, however, reference should be made to the invaluable work of Dr. H. E. Cox on dyes of the type of paraphenylenediamine (*Analyst*, Dec. 1929, Dec. 1933, Jan. 1934, June 1935, and Dec. 1935), and on henna (*Analyst*, 63, 1938, 397—404).

Cox's demonstration that lawsone (2-hydroxy-1: 4-naphthaquinone), the effective dyeing agent in henna, is active only in acid solution, must have a profound effect on the formulation of henna dyes, and especially on henna shampoos, which latter have, in the past, so frequently been based on soap and other alkaline material.

Henna is undoubtedly today, as it was in ages past, the most important natural dyeing agent for the hair. Chamomile is also of interest. This, as I first pointed out many years ago, owes its dyeing properties to apigenin (1:3:4'-trihydroxyflavone), and my former collaborator, the late Gilbert A. Foan, and myself devised a practical method for using chamomile as a hair-dye, details of which are given in the book.

Lead hair dyes are still in demand, more especially by men; and there have been developments in the formulation of cream dyes of this type, usually called "hair-darkening creams," for which I have been personally responsible, but concerning which I am not free to give particulars.

Apart from these dyes attention today is mainly concentrated on dyes of the type of paraphenylenediamine. Big efforts have been made to find suitable substitutes for this dye and the closely related paratoluylenediamine, partly, so far as this country is concerned, to avoid the labeling restrictions imposed by recent legislation, and partly, for the more commendable reason, to avoid accidents.

Can "para," as it is commonly called in the trade, be made safe, or, alternatively, can a really satisfactory substitute, free from all irritant properties, be found? Let us hope one of these questions will receive an affirmative answer in the near future as a result of scientific research.

Detergents and Emulsifiers

I have mentioned shampoos based on soap and other alkaline materials. These, although their detersive powers are good, have been seriously challenged. It is impossible to maintain that alkalies are beneficial to the hair or scalp, and the calcium salts in hard water tend to leave a film on the hair when soap shampoos are used along with it, which is definitely undesirable. Soapless shampoos based on detergents of a neutral character, stable toward both alkalies and acids, and which, therefore, permit desirable adjustments in pH to be made represent a big modern improvement. For this the cosmetic industry has to thank the textiles industries, for it has been in connection with the latter that detersives of the character in question were first developed. Unfortunately, the public has no use for a shampoo which does not produce a showy lather, and this demand has seriously limited the number of detergents available for use. The sodium and triethanolamine salts of lauryl hydrogen sulphate undoubtedly lead the way.

Perhaps, however, it is in the domain of cream manufacture that the biggest changes have taken place in cosmetic manufacture in recent years. Once, the only emulsifying agents available for use were gums, soaps, beeswax, and lanolin. Soaps, in one form or another, were most commonly employed, with the production of creams having an alkaline reaction, save in the case of "vanishing" creams, in which the alkalinity of the small percentage of soap present was more than offset by the acidity of the high percentage of free stearic acid.

Today, the cosmetic manufacturer is confronted by an almost overwhelming array of emulsifying agents. Many of these are proprietary products of secret composition, and perhaps, here I may take the opportunity of protesting against the growing practice of marketing secret proprietaries to the cosmetic industry. If the practice is allowed to continue, the cosmetic manufacturer will soon be in the unfortunate position of knowing nothing about the constituents of his products save water. There are obvious commercial reasons for the practice; but it hampers real progress in scientific knowledge and should be combatted.

Among modern emulsifying agents of known composition which exhibit good stability towards mild acids may be mentioned cholesterol, and oxycholesterol (commonly marketed in mixtures based on hydrocarbon waxes as "absorption bases"), cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol, for the production of creams of the water-in-oil type, and sapamine salts and sulphated and phosphated derivatives of cetyl and stearyl alcohols, for the production of creams of the oil-in-water type. Cetyl and stearyl alcohols themselves, as well as glyceryl monostearate and allied esters, are also useful constituents of creams of the latter type, owing to the ease with which they may themselves be emulsified. They give added stability to the products.

Acid Resistance Desirable

Stability toward weak acids is an important characteristic. Since Schade and Marchionini's demonstration (*Klin. Wochenschrift*, 7, 12) of the fact that, at the surface, human skin (at least of white races) is normally acid, there has been a growing recognition of the desirability of producing cosmetic creams, at least those intended to remain in contact with the skin for any period of time, having a pH value approximating thereto. I think it certain that, as time passes and women become better informed, alkaline creams, except for special purposes and for special types of skin, will become defunct. It is, indeed, high time that the now old-fashioned method of making cold cream by the aid of borax and beeswax, a device adopted by numerous cosmetic manufacturers for making all sorts of "skin foods" and "beauty creams," should be regarded as obsolete.

It is remarkable, however, that the industry still lacks a really good emulsifying agent for the production of fluid acid emulsions of the water-in-oil type. Work is desirable in this connection.

The tendency to market secret proprietaries to the industry is marked in a domain which is peculiarly modern—namely, that of antisunburn preparations. The growing popularity of sunbathing has created a big demand for products of this type, and it has been well met. Much valuable scientific work has been done on the absorption spectra of numerous substances; but, owing to the policy of secrecy regarding products, only a portion of this has become available for scientific purposes.

Finally, I think it desirable to record, as a result of my own experience, the great care exercised by British manufacturers to avoid dangerous and irritating substances in their cosmetic products. It is true that some firms are not as careful as one would desire, often owing to lack of knowledge. But, on the whole, I believe the industry to be a reasonably cautious and careful one. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that this is an age of gaily painted women, yet cosmetic dermatitis is rare.

Puerto Rican Progress Told in Report

For the purpose of enabling the agricultural economy of the three-crop island of Puerto Rico to function successfully with other Latin American countries in commercial markets, Mrs. Leona Graham, executive assistant to Harold L. Ickes, administrator of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, has made an inspection tour of the island and filed her report with the administrator.

Much progress toward rural rehabilitation has been made, and Mrs. Graham indicated to the administrator the present status of the following projects:—

Vanilla Beans:—A vanilla bean pilot plant costing $37,000 has been completed. The cured beans will be sent to the United States.

Butyl Alcohol:—The new butyl alcohol plant, a PRRA financed cooperative, is in operation. At peak production the plant can convert two and a half million gallons of molasses into five million pounds of mixed solvents, supplying work for cane workers in the off-season.

Cocaine:—Seeds of the coca plant that yields cocaine have been planted at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experimental Station and a number of plants are growing. Since countries growing coca on a commercial scale embargo export of the seeds, this project has been delayed.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Lighter Demand for Most Materials—Casein Up Sharply—Several Copal Gums, Butyl Alcohol, Butyl Acetate Reduced—Naval Stores More Active—Titaniums, Zinc Oxide Holding Firmly

The majority of raw paint materials suffered a slackening demand last week, an indication of the usual early-Summer lull. Outstanding exceptions were domestic and imported casein, titanium pigments, and zinc oxides. Casein climbed to higher ground and all prices were advanced. Titaniums and zinc oxides were still in active demand and were being shipped into consumption at a steady rate. The interest in varnish gums was sluggish and reductions were made in several types. Other reductions were made in prices for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate.

Rosin and turpentine met with an active demand from domestic buyers last week, and an increase was also noted in the export inquiry for rosin.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Casein, dom., 1¼c. to 1½c. per lb.
imp., ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, medium grades, 10c. to 15c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Alcohol, butyl, normal, ½c. per lb.
secondary, 3-10c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, normal, ½c. per lb.
secondary, 3-10c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Loba A, ½c. per lb.
B, ⅝c. per lb.
C, ⅜c. per lb.
dust, ¼c. per lb.
Singapore, Manila dust, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	**131.2**	**131.7**	**131.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The tone of Southern and local markets was generally firm and an improvement was noticeable in sentiment concerning the business outlook. Estimates of the output for the season were revised downward.

The construction industry has started the second half of 1939 with such a substantial margin of activity that a gain for this year over 1938 seems inevitable, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Figures show that the dollar volume of residential contracts in thirty-seven states was greater in 1939 than in any similar period in ten years. The six-month contract total reached $664,527,000, or 61 percent more than for the same months last year. The non-residential contracts totaled $516,579,000, a gain of 19 percent over the 1938 half-year figure of $433,220,000. For all construction the figure this year was $1,699,364,000, about 17 percent above the 1938 figure.

Cuban imports of chemical pigments and paints in paste form during 1938 totaled 54,609 kilograms, with a valuation of $21,203. This was a sharp drop from the 1937 imports of 141,026 kilograms valued at $46,954.

Total imports of zinc oxide into Norway in 1938 were 1,818 metric tons, against 1,428 metric tons the previous year. A total of 630 metric tons of red lead were imported, compared with 652 tons in 1937. White lead imports totaled 99 metric tons, against 105 tons the previous year.

Exports of casein from New Zealand totaled 41,403 hundredweight in 1938, compared with 77,534 hundredweight in 1937. The export total last year was the lowest in ten previous years. Primary cause for the decline was a virtual cessation of orders from Japan. A detailed report on "Casein Production in New Zealand" is on file in the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Sales of pig lead were exceptionally good last week with a heavy demand each day. A large share of the orders were for July delivery, which would indicate that consumers are in immediate need of stocks. Prices in New York continued unchanged. World production of refined lead in May amounted to 169,245 tons, compared with 161,587 tons in April, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Production in the United States in May totaled 43,026 tons, against 36,704 in April. Stocks of lead in the United States at smelters and refineries on June 1, amounted to 216,536 tons, compared with 219,006 tons on May 1, and 245,104 tons on June 1, 1938.

A routine demand for slab zinc was in evidence during the week with sales small. Strength on the London Metal Exchange did not cause a revision of the domestic price. World output of zinc in May totaled 153,692 tons, against 152,491 in April. Production in the United States in May was 43,202 tons, against 43,036 tons in April. June production in the United States totaled 39,450 tons. Stocks totaled 135,241 tons at the end of June, a rise of 2,166 tons. June shipments were 37,284 tons in June, against 39,607 in May. The Primer Western Producers Committee of the American Zinc Institute reported June sales of slab zinc for June delivery totaled 7,373 tons at a weighted average selling price of $.04500, basis East St. Louis, and sales for subsequent delivery totaled 14,716 tons at a weighted average selling price of $.04500. There were also 40 tons sold at the average price for July, and 3,400 tons at the price on date of shipment.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 8 to July 15, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs: Per pound, New York.	Pigs: Per pound, E. St. Louis.	Spot London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0485@.0490	$0.0470	14	16	10
Monday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	15	8
Tuesday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	15	0
Wednesday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	15	0
Thursday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	12	6
Friday	.0485@.0490	.0470	14	13	9

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 8, to July 15, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs: Per pound, New York.	Slabs: Per pound, E. St. Louis.	Spot London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0490	$0.0450	14	4	0
Monday	.0490	.0450	14	4	4
Tuesday	.0490	.0450	14	1	3
Wednesday	.0490	.0450	14	1	3
Thursday	.0490	.0450	14	1	3
Friday	.0490	.0450	14	2	6

Pigments

Titanium dioxides and zinc derivatives were being shipped in good volume last week although the market for leaded pigments slackened slightly. Interest in lithopone and zinc sulphide was better, probably as a result of the recent reductions.

Litharge.—Prices were steady and unchanged with demand a bit less. Shipments slackened off but were still fairly steady.

Lithopone.—Prices for all grades were reduced ⅜c. per pound two weeks ago and this tended to create a new interest in offerings. Shipments into consuming channels did not increase materially but inquiries for future delivery were more in evidence.

Red Lead.—Demand fell off last week due to a normal seasonal decline. Prices were firm at the levels instituted by the increase a month ago.

Titanium Pigments.—Shipments continued very good to keep these pigments the pace-makers in this division. Unofficial figures for sales volume the first half of the year indicated that it will be greatly higher than the cor-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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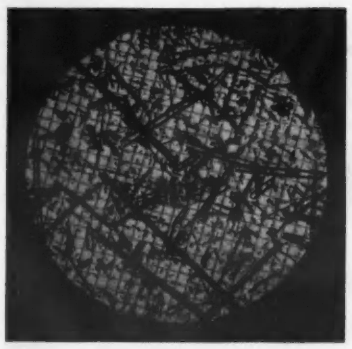

(Top) A posed picture showing Anton Van Leeuwenhoek using his microscope. (Above) A DICALITE Engineer studying diatoms with the use of a modern microscope. (Left) A photomicrograph of DICALITE FILTERAIDS showing predominance of spicular shaped diatoms.

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responding period last year. Prices were firm at the quoted levels.

White Lead.—A slight slackening of interest was in evidence although shipments were more or less steady. Price-wise there was no change.

Zinc Oxides.—Demand was holding up well and showed no tendency toward slackness as far as the near future was concerned. Although no comparative figures were available, business this year was estimated to be the best in recent years to date.

Fillers and Extenders

The market for inert fillers and extender products continued without feature last week. Demand was slight and shipments were for small quantities of material only. No prices were changed.

Barytes.—Suppliers of the domestic and imported materials reported a routine market last week with demand not of very heavy proportions. Prices, however, were firm at the quoted levels.

Blanc Fixe.—Demand was small and prices firm at $60 per ton for the dry, by-product material in car lots, and $75 per ton for the high-grade, precipitated product in car lots. Less than car lot prices were $5 per ton higher.

Diatomaceous Earth.—There was only a small interest in offerings of this material, but the slackness was normal for this time of year. Prices were unchanged at the quoted levels.

Mica.—Buyers were ordering only enough material to cover their immediate needs and shipments were therefore small and irregular. No price change was made.

Talc.—Shipments were lighter, making the fourth successive week that demand had fallen off. No price change was made.

Varnish Gums

Shipments continued to be irregular with the market for all types of gum showing ordinary Summer dullness. Reports from abroad indicated a similar sluggishness and as a result of the lack of demand several types of copal gum were reduced.

Copals.—Loba A in car lots was reduced ½c. per pound to 10½c. Loba B was down ⅝c. per pound to 10⅛c. Loba C was lowered ⅝c. per pound to 9¾c., and Loba dust was selling at 5¼c. per pound, a ¼c. reduction. Singapore Manila dust was reduced ¼c. per pound to a new level of 5¼c.

Dammars. — Buyers were showing little interest in offerings of this type gum. Shipments were for small quantities, with consumers ordering only enough material to cover immediate needs. Although prices were easier, no reductions were made.

Ester Gum

The market for ester gun lost ground last week but the price in the New York area continued firm at the level set three weeks ago. Demand was falling off gradually, an evidence of the appearance of usual Summer sluggishness.

Dry Colors

With the possible exception of carbon black, the demand for both chemical and earth colors was routine last week. No price changes were made, all continuing as quoted.

Carbon Black. — Slight increases in demand were reported by major suppliers last week. The increase was probably due to the larger output of rubber tires. The price continued to scrape at a low level, however, which tended to offset any increases in demand. No hope for a near-future advance in prices was seen. Carbon black production in Texas during May totaled 1,241,177 pounds, compared with 1,214,296 pounds in April, and 1,010,289 pounds in May, 1938.

Carmine.—No. 40 material was routine during the period under review with demand small and shipments irregular. The material was being sold in one-pound containers at $4.50 per pound for 500 pounds or more. Five hundred pound lots in drums were quoted at $4.35 per pound while 100-pound lots in drums were $4.45.

Chrome Yellow. — Demand fell off noticeably following a previous week of good interest in offerings. Shipments on contract continued to hold a good level but spot delivery interest was lacking.

Mercuric Oxide. — The suppliers of the technical material continued to quote $1.56 per pound, with buyers inactive on the market.

Ocher.—For three previous weeks the demand for the French material had been holding well, but a seasonal letdown was in evidence during the period under review. Despite the slackness, however, prices continued firm and unchanged.

Ultramarine. — No new features appeared in the market and shipments were confined to small amounts of material only. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Driers

The demand for stearates and palmitates and other materials in this division of the market continued unsatisfactory to the majority of suppliers last week. No immediate pick-up was looked for due to the usual seasonal quiet in the paint trade. Prices continued without revision.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were more active last week. The improvement in business was by no means pronounced, but it was sufficient to impart a steadier tone to the markets of the South as well as to create a better feeling in come circles here with respect to the outlook for trade and prices. Favorable reports in regard to the trend in some important branches of American industry and an upward movement of prices at times in the market for securities also had a tendency to improve sentiment.

Sales of rosin and turpentine in primary markets as officially reported were comparatively small, but there were reports to the effect that considerable business had been closed through private channels. There were also reports of an increase in the foreign inquiry for rosin with sales to Far Eastern and European buyers. Daily offerings in Southern markets were light or moderate. The movement from the interior to the seaboard continued to run below expectation, and there was a disposition in some quarters to revise estimates of the production for the season downward, the estimated output now being put in some cases at 25 to 30 percent below last season, as compared with earlier estimates of 20 percent decrease.

Meantime, estimates of the consumption for the current season are being revised upward, especially in the case of turpentine, as a result of the great activity in construction in various parts of the country. As the consumption of turpentine is heaviest in residential construction, it is of interest to note that home construction, according to official statistics, increased about 80 percent during the first half of the current year as compared with the previous year, and that since March 1 the erection of 500 houses has been started daily in this country.

Turpentine output in Portugal during the first quarter of 1939 was 1,004,755 kilos against 861,175 kilos in the same time last year, according to a consular report from Lisbon, while rosin production was 5,580,764 kilos against 3,994,314 kilos.

Turpentine:—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market last week in company with primary centers. The inquiry here showed improvement, an increase being noted in the call for moderate lots. Offerings in Southern markets continued light.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—The turpentine market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
*Saturday	...	...	...	...	.....
Monday	24	217	108	170	30,275
Tuesday	24	65	385	65	30,595
Wednesday	24	19	208	10	30,793
Thursday	24	78	201	172	30,822
Friday	24½	108	181	462	30,551

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, July 14.—Turpentine remained quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
*Saturday	...	...	...	...	.....
Monday	24	...	285	4	49,677
Tuesday	24	...	206	1	49,882
Wednesday	24	...	106	...	49,988
Thursday	24	...	131	4	50,115
Friday	24	...	174	...	48,289

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 8.—Turpentine receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels Stocks.
Monday	241	250	23,993
*Tuesday	...	...	.....
Wednesday	236	...	24,229
Thursday	111	284	24,056
Friday	86	336	23,806
Saturday	11	28	23,789

* Holiday.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

CHICAGO, July 14.—A fairly good flow of business is reported in the turpentine market here. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 32c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 37c.; single drums, 35c.; single barrels, 40c.

LONDON, July 14.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	33	0
Monday	33	0
Tuesday	33	0
Wednesday	33	0
Thursday	33	0
Friday	33	0

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	July 14.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	16,543	15,082	23,212

Rosin.—Business in the local market continued along conservative lines last week, consumers and dealers still being disinclined to purchase ahead to any important extent. An increase was noted, however, in the request for small or moderate quantities. Price movements were narrow.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Rosin offerings continued light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

		Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		...	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35
D		...	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
E		...	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
F		...	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.50
G		...	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
H		...	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.22½	5.25
I		...	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.22½	5.25
K		...	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.22½	5.25
M		...	5.22½	5.30	5.30	5.32½	5.35
N		...	5.35	5.40	5.42½	5.47½	5.45
WG		...	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
WW		...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
X		...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
		Barrels					
Sales		...	388	430	196	382	88
Receipts		...	1,222	1,466	1,453	691	997
Shipments		...	850	29	...	1,268	1,757
Stocks:—		...	286,630	287,850	289,258	288,686	287,936

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, July 14.—The rosin market had a firm undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

		Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		...	$3.25	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35	$3.35
D		...	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
E		...	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
E		...	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.50
G		...	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.85	4.85
H		...	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.20	5.20
I		...	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.20	5.20
K		...	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.20	5.20
M		...	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.30
N		...	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.42½	5.42½
WG		...	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
WW		...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
X		...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
		Barrels					
Sales		...	161	...	37	136	...
Receipts		...	854	820	498	591	963
Shipments		...	...	100	59	2	200
Stocks:—		...	299,401	300,121	300,560	301,149	301,912

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 7.—The rosin market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	363	...	633	429	210	61
Shipments	389	...	...	...	250	700
Stocks	62,108	...	62,741	63,170	63,130	62,491

* Holiday.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Activity in rosin is of a moderate nature. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.30 per pot of 280 pounds; G grade, $7.75; M grade, $8.10; W.W. grade, $9.30.

LONDON, July 14.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	15	0	18	9
Monday	15	0	18	9
Tuesday	15	0	18	9
Wednesday	15	0	18	9
Thursday	15	0	18	9
Friday	15	0	18	9

Pine Oil.—No broadening of trade was reported, but there was a fair movement of moderate lots to local and other consumers. The market retained a steady tone.

Pitch.—Quotations were generally held at former levels, and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Purchasing here was along conservative lines, consumers being disinclined to anticipate.

Rosin Oil.—The market was rather quiet, buying interest generally being limited as a rule to comparatively small quantities. Prices were steady.

Tar.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market. There was no material change in the character of business, the movement apparently being limited to moderate lots.

Shellac

Shellac business improved moderately, according to local dealers. While the gain was conservative, it was helpful in giving prices more support and created a steadier market generally. London and Calcutta prices continued to fluctuate within narrow limits and actual cost to import goods on this market varied but little from that prevailing a week ago. Agents of the Calcutta shippers indicated that sales made for later arrival were not very substantial during the period under review. Spot quotations lacked quotable change.

Calcutta, July 14.—Shellac quotations on the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound— July 14.	July 7.
July	9c.	9c.

Day-to-day prices were as follows:—

	Per pound.
July 7	9c.
*July 8	....
July 10	9⅛c.
July 11	9⅛c.
July 12	9⅛c.
July 13	9c.
July 14	9c.

* No cables.

London, July 14.—Prices quoted on London standard T. N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	July 14— Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	July 7— Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
August	34	7.41	35	7.63
October	35	7.63	36	7.85

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— August.	October.
July 7	35s ..	36s ..
*July 8	... ..	... ..
July 10	35s 3d	36s 3d
July 11	35s ..	36s ..
July 12	34s 9d	35s 9d
July 13	34s 3d	35s 3d
July 14	34s ..	35s ..

* No cables.

Lacquer Materials

A downward revision in the price schedules for butyl alcohol and acetate provided the most significant development in the market for lacquer materials and solvents last week. Quotations were reduced fractionally for the normal butyl acetate and alcohol and was soon followed by a decline in the secondary material. Aside from this, other chemicals were unchanged, and the tone of the market was steady to firm. Demand was not expanding, but sellers reported a steady interest for moderate quantities as a rule. A seasonal slackening was to be looked for at this time, but indications were that when operations get underway in the automotive and other basic consuming industries, business will be quick to reflect the improvement. Negotiations were well underway to terminate the recent tool and die strike in plants of a leading automotive manufacturer.

Acetone.—Shipments in tanks and drums were moving at a moderate pace during the past week. Prices were without change, and the tone of the market held firm. May exports aggregated 2,174,896 pounds, valued at $140,655, of which 770,170 pounds went to Japan; 437,608 pounds to the United Kingdom; 444,192 pounds to the Netherlands; 104,949 pounds to Denmark; 93,502 pounds to the Union of South Africa and 72,396 pounds to Belgium.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Quotations for the normal and secondary material were lowered. The normal declined ½c. per pound making car lots, drums, freight allowed, 8c. per pound; less car lots, 8½c. per pound and tanks 7c. per pound. A reduction of 3/10c. per pound brought the secondary car lot price in drums, freight allowed, East of Mississippi River, to 6½c. per pound; less car lots, 7c. per pound and tanks 5½c. per pound.

Butyl Acetate.—Schedules for the normal and secondary were fractionally reduced. Quotations for the normal were ½c. per pound lower at 8c. per pound for car lots, freight allowed; less car lots, 8½c. per pound and tanks 7c. per pound. The secondary was revised downward 3/10c. per pound, making car lots, freight paid, East of the Mississippi River, 6½c. per pound; less car loas, 7c. per pound and tanks 5½c. per pound.

Diamyl Phthalate.—A firm tone continued to characterize trading in this direction, and the call for plasticizing purposes was sufficient to keep the market in a strong position.

Trieresyl Phosphate.—Quotations were in line with those prevailing previously. Buying interest was only moderate, with most consumers content to order close to production requirements.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The small size of the last flush had prompted a demand for spot delivery for the past few weeks and this demand increased during the period under review. As a result of the greater volume of orders placed, the price of the domestic material was advanced 1¼c. to 1½c. per pound, while

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

★ ★

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the imported material from Argentina was increased ½c. per pound. Domestic 20-30 mesh material in bags was offered last week at 10c. to 11c. per pound for car lots; 11½c. to 12¼c. per pound for five tons or more; and 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound for smaller lots. The 80-100 mesh material in bags was sold at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound in car lots; 12c. to 12¾c. per pound in five ton lots; and 13¼c. to 13¾c. per pound for smaller lots. The Argentine casein was offered at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound for car lots of 20-30 mesh, and 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound for 80-100 mesh, both in bags, duty paid.

Glues.—The market continued routine with no new features reported. Demand was light and shipments, although steady, were for small quantities only.

Paint Salesmen to Meet

The National Paint Salesmen's Association will hold its annual convention in the Madison hotel, Atlantic City, September 29-October 1. Walter N. Jacobus, chairman of the promotion committee, stated that indications were that the attendance at the meeting this year will surpass the registration at previous meetings. Mr. Jacobus, in commenting on previous meetings, said that it was gratifying to learn that in some instances manufacturers contributed the expenses for their representatives. The entertainment portion of the meeting is taking shape under the direction of William A. Robertson.

Talc Markets Described

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

"Marketing Talc, Pyrophyllite, and Ground Soapstone" is the title of a new information circular published by the Bureau of Mines.

The data in this bulletin, compiled by Bertrand L. Johnson, associate mineral economist, comprise the occurrence of domestic deposits of these minerals, their uses, production, sales, markets, consumption in various industries, and prices. The bulletin also contains a directory of buyers of talc, pyrophyllite, and soapstone in unmanufactured, sawed, manufactured, and ground forms.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained through the office of this paper.

McDougall-Butler Buys Erie Hardware Company

In order to assure adequate distribution for its paint and varnish products throughout Northwestern Pennsylvania, the McDougall-Butler Company, Buffalo, has purchased the Erie Hardware Company. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Erie Hardware Company, Andrew S. Butler, president of the McDougall-Butler organization, was named president, and Herbert J. Miller, vice-president of McDougall-Butler, was elected treasurer, and Norman E. McGrath, Erie district representative for McDougall-Butler, was made secretary. James W. Granahan, long associated with the Erie Hardware organization, was named manager of the store.

North Dakota Chemists Plan Fall Outing

The New York chapter of the North Dakota Paint Chemists Graduates is formulating plans for an outing to be held sometime prior to the meeting of the national organization in Chicago this Fall. A. R. Van Vorst, of the Aluminum Company of America, who was elected president of the newly-formed chapter at the first meeting last month, has named K. V. McCullough, of the Bakelite Corporation, chairman of arrangements for the outing. He is being assisted by V. E. Smith, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; D. S. Bolley, of the National Lead Company; L. A. Owen, of the Keystone Varnish Company; and E. Denio, of Valentine & Co.

Other members of the local chapter are E. Chamberlin and L. M. Debing, of the Resinox Corporation; R. W. Jamieson, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; L. E. Kelly and H. A. Reddy, of the Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation; Lothian Burgess, of J. M. Huber, Inc.; Ole Sands, of the Bakelite Corporation; Louis Engerud, of the Patterson-Sargent Company; Walter McKim, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Joseph M. Kuhn, of John Lucas & Co.; C. H. Dragert, of C. H. Dragert Company; Fred Byerly, of The Sherwin-Williams Company; and Leo Handelman, of Maas & Waldstein Company.

Kiernan and Hinckley Visit Berry Brothers' Branches

Arthur Kiernan, president of Berry Brothers, Detroit, and E. W. Hinckley, general sales manager, recently completed a business trip, visiting several of the company's branches. Regional sales meetings were held at the Boston, New York and Cincinnati branches. After visiting the Cincinnati branch Mr. Hinckley made a swing through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

A. Kiernan

R. T. Blackman has been appointed an industrial salesman for the metropolitan New York territory, and W. F. Thompson has been made a trade salesman for the Philadelphia area.

N.Y. Paint Club Completes 1939-40 Committees

Michael J. Merkin, president of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, as president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has announced that appointments to the various committees of the club for the coming year has been completed. Chairmen of the committees are as follows:—

Acquaintance, E. S. Blackledge, of Devoe & Raynolds; clean up and paint up A. E. Horn, of the A. C. Horn Company; constitution and by-laws, H. M. Howard, of the Thibaut & Walker Company; credits and collections, M. B. Weinstock; industrial sales, Paul S. Kennedy, of the Murphy Varnish Company; legislative, O. J. S. deBrun, of the Egyptian Lacquer Company; membership, T. J. Starkie, of Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc.; program-entertainment, D. J. Healy, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons; production, E. J. Cole of the Manufacturers Varnish Company; publicity, Maurice Butler, of the *American Paint Journal*; raw materials, J. P. Dunphy, of the New Jersey Zinc Company; trade sales, Ralph H. Everett, of the Keystone Varnish Company; traffic, J. A. Winzenried, of Devoe & Raynolds; transportation, G. Austin Wharry, of G. A. Wharry & Co.

White Lead Sales Control Asked by Belgian Producers

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

The Association of Belgian White Lead Manufacturers has applied to the Belgian government for the extension to the entire white lead industry of certain agreements voluntarily reached among members of the association, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the office of the American commercial attache in Brussels.

These voluntary obligations include mainly an agreement not to manufacture or sell under the description "white lead," in French, "ceruse," and in Flemish, "loodwit" or "ceruis," any products other than those which, in dry state, powdered, combined chemically in the form of lead hydrocarbonate, have a minimum content of 78.4 percent of lead calculated in metallic form. Before any definite action is taken by the Belgian Government this application must pass through the various channels stipulated by law, and a government decision is not expected for several months.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Flaxseed Crop Estimated at 15,398,000 Bushels — Seed Prices Weaken—Cottonseed Oil and Lard Futures Down to New Low Prices — Refined Whale and Fish Oils Reduced

Aside from imported paint oils, the inquiry for which continued rather good, the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases ruled quiet, although a somewhat better request was noted for moderate quantities of refined fish oils. Prices had a downward trend. The monthly government cottonseed report showed that consumption of refined oil in June was 258,851 barrels, or about what had been expected.

Perilla and oiticica oils continued to meet with a fairly active demand, sales being reported at higher prices. China-wood oil quotations remained nominal in the absence of any increase in offerings. Coconut oil was steady at the recent decline.

Refined fish oils were reduced moderately, the easier situation being attributed to recent developments in competing products. Local cash lard prices had a downward trend at times in company with futures in the West. Tallow offerings were lighter and the market appeared to have a fairly steady tone.

A list of soap manufacturers of the United Kingdom is now available to duly accredited American firms at the usual cost of 10 cents a copy at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 15c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, refined, 2-10c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, 4c. per gal.
Sardine oil, refined, 2-10c. per lb.
Whale oil, refined, 2-10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.0	**99.4**	**99.6**	**106.8**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The situation here and on the Coast continued to be featured by a firm tone in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in the primary market. Offerings from abroad continued very light and at prices reported to be too high to interest importers here, while offerings from local sources of supply were still limited. In such circumstances few transactions were reported during the week, although inquiries were numerous. Quotations were still largely nominal, with 21c. per pound named as a nominal basis for tankcars, although reports of higher figures were current at times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The market for chinawood oil retained a strong tone. Quoted nominally at 21½c. to 22c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt shipment or future delivery. Hongkong offerings are on a higher basis than spot stocks here.

COCONUT.—Crude oil was quiet and steady at the recent decline. Refined oil was steady with a fair inquiry reported. Importations of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands from January 1 to June 30, according to official statistics, were 187,738,685 pounds, or 41.91 percent of the allowable quota.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Crude coconut oil steady. Quoted at 2⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and, or, mills, for prompt or future shipment. Copra remained steady. Reports from the Philippine Islands state that supplies are not quite as plentiful as just recently but are still fair. Europe is buying moderately, it was learned. Quoted at $1.65 to $1.70 per pound, Pacific Coast ports.

Corn.—Quotations on crude oil underwent little change, but the tone of the market appeared to be easy in company with competing product. The inquiry was light. According to the government monthly crop report, the indicated corn production for 1939 was 2,570,795,000 bushels on July 1 against a production last season of 2,542,238,000 bushels. Stocks of corn on the farms July 1 were 836,921,000 bushels against 642,922,000 bushels a year ago.

Oiticica.—The situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry and a firm tone, quotations being advanced ½c. further by some sellers. Consumption in recent wweeks is said to have increased materially.

Palm.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry though actual business apparently did not involve important quantities. The market had an easier tone.

Peanut.—Southern markets for crude oil were quiet with the prevailing tone steady. The government put the acreage under peanuts as of July 1 at 2,339,000 acres, an increase of 8.3 percent over last year.

Perilla.—A firm tone continued to prevail. There was a fairly active inquiry, with sales reported at 10½c. per pound in tankcars for spot oil. Consumption is said to have been stimulated by the shortage of supplies of other paint oils.

Soybean.—A somewhat better inquiry was reported. The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1939 is estimated at 8,119,000 acres. This is the largest soybean acreage ever planted in this country. The estimate shows an increase of 26 percent in the North Central States, 3 percent increase in the South Atlantic States and a 5 percent decrease in the South Central States.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, July 11.—A strong tone continues to grip paint and varnish materials, while edible products just held their own. Interest centered in nearby supplies of perilla and oiticica, with some attention being paid chinawood, with buyers not committing themselves too far ahead in any case.

BABASSU.—Quoted at 5½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast.

OITICICA.—Steady. Raw liquid oil, laboratory controlled, uniform quality, standard specification, quoted at 15½c. per pound in drums and/or tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco for spot stocks or future delivery from Brazil. Other grades quoted at 14c. Solid oil quoted at 13c. per pound in drums.

PERILLA.—Strong. Quoted at 10¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco, for both prompt and future deliveries. Business has been good.

TEASEED.—Free acid oil quoted at 9½c. per pound in drums or tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco for shipment out of the Orient. Business was reported last week for East Coast delivery.

Chicago, July 14.—Trade in most vegetable oil is restricted to minimum needs of buyers.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, July-forward, 2⅝c. to 2¾c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

PEANUT.—Crude, mills, July-forward, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, July-forward, 4½c. to 4⅝c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was irregular, the tone being firm early in the week and easier later on. Offerings increased to some extent on bearish crop news and weakness in grain. The cash inquiry was fair. According to reports by radio from consular sources the market for soybeans at Dairen has shown considerable strength recently. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing July 14.	Closing July 7.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.93¾	$0.93	....	....
July	.92¾	.87	.87	$0.92¾
October	.75¾	.68¾	.68¾	.76

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices had a downward trend in domestic and foreign markets. Linseed oil and meal lower. Cake steady.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, July 14.—Flax recepits continued small and hold the cash basis unchanged at 2 to 5 cents over Minneapolis September. Flax stocks here total 59,000 bushels. Growing conditions over the Northwest continued favorable.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.
Saturday	$1.65	$1.60
Monday	1.64	1.59
Tuesday	1.61	1.56
Wednesday	1.58¼	1.53¼
Thursday	1.54½	1.51
Friday	1.57	1.52

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1939.	Receipts 1938.	Shipments 1939.	Shipments 1938.
This week..	443	924	...	...
Since Aug. 1...	1,362,437	1,076,706	1,335,775	1,228,169

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Flaxseed cash premiums have been declining steadily of late, partly owing to fine new crop prospects and partly to the fact that new seed will be ready to move unusually early this year. Samples of the growing crop received here over the weekend showed very good quality and possibly 25 percent of the bolls were ripe. These samples came from southwestern Minnesota. Grasshoppers caused some damage.

Around Red Wing, Minn., considerable of the crop is ripe and will be cut this week. Start of harvest will be important by the end of this coming week. To the north, where seeding was accomplished later, plants still look good but will need moisture shortly and also are menaced by grasshoppers to a greater extent.

There is virtually no movement of old seed from farms.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Sept.
Saturday	$1.68	$1.59	$1.60
Monday	1.66	1.58	1.59
Tuesday	1.62	1.55	1.56
Wednesday	1.59¼	1.52	1.53¼
Thursday	1.55½	1.51	1.49½
Friday	1.58	1.53½	1.52

Crop movements in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1939.	Receipts 1938.	Shipments 1939.	Shipments 1938.
This week..	10,800	15,500	8,400	.....
Since Sept. 1...	2,156,600	3,663,710	676,350	329,822

WINNIPEG, July 14.—The flaxseed market was quiet, with moderate changes in prices. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	July.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.40	$1.40	$1.34
Monday	1.40	1.40	1.33½
Tuesday	1.40	1.40	1.33⅝
Wednesday	1.40	1.40½	1.32½
Thursday	1.40½	1.40½	1.31⅝
Friday	1.42	1.42	1.33¼

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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1200 Harrison Avenue, HARRISON, N. J.

BUENOS AIRES, July 14. — Opening prices per bushel on July contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.17⅝	$1.21⅛
Monday	1.17⅝	1.23
Tuesday	1.14⅝	1.23
Wednesday	*...	1.24¼
Thursday	†1.13⅝	1.23½
Friday	†1.13¾	1.23⅛

* Not quoted.
† August.

Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	268,000	803,000	291.000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	4,000
Continent	626,000	965,000	327,000
Orders	43,000	71,000	142,000
Others	*24,000	.....	.....
Totals	961,000	1,839,000	764,000

* Includes 4,000 bushels to South Africa.

Since January 1

To—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United States	9,964,000	6,782,000
United Kingdom	544,000	1,086,000
Continent	15,766,000	14,751,000
Orders	6,845,000	6,059,000
Others	2,064,000	1,360,000
Totals	35,183,000	30,038,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	5,512,000
Previous week	5,906,000
Last year	5,906,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	200,000	448,000	88,000
Continent	.....	.....	.....
Others	*8,000	68,000	.....
Totals	208,000	516,000	88,000

* To Australia and Japan.

Since April 1—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	3,340,000	4,172,000
Continent	236,000	224,000
Others	176,000	60,000
Totals	3,752,000	4,456,000

HULL, July 14.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton—La Plata.	Bombay.
Saturday	£11¾	£13
Monday	11¾	13
Tuesday	11⅞	12⅞
Wednesday	11½	12⅞
Thursday	11½	12⅞
Friday	11½	12⅞

Linseed Oil.—The market was weaker owing to a downward trend in foreign and domestic flaxseed markets following the publication of the first government report on the flaxseed crop in this country which pointed to a yield materially larger than last season. Oil prices were reduced two points by crushers, quotations at the close of the week ranging from 8.3c. to 8.5c. per pound in tankcars, according to seller.

Withdrawals of oil on unfilled contracts were steady and rather liberal, but new business was quiet, the bearish character of domestic and foreign crop reports, together with weakness in other commodities, making consumers disposed to hold off for further developments.

The July government estimate was for a crop in this country of 15,398,000 bushels, compared with 8,171,000 bushels last season, and a ten-year average production of 11,943,000 bushels.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 141,600 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Linseed oil trade has been thin and quite uninteresting. Small lot buyers were in the market for immediate requirements. Interest in new crop oil is barely alive. Buyers are inquiring but few will make firm bids. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are prompt but the open interest has been well evaporated and stocks on hand here are very low. Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcar lots 8.5c. per pound, cooperage car lots 9.1c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.5c. per pound. Prices dipped 2c. per pound during the week and kept the buyers in a quiet mood.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	1,080,000	1,460,258
Since Sept. 1	66,548,953	58,321,350

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Trade in linseed oil is on a hand to mouth basis, sellers inclined to accept business at about two points below the quoted tankcar levels. Quoted:—Tankcars, 7.9c. per pound; drum lots ex mill, 8.5c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 8.9c. California's flax harvest is now rapidly nearing its seasonal end, with seed pouring into the mills faster than it can be handled, and the million and a half bushels previously forecast here will easily be realized.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 8.5c. per pound; car lots, 9.1c.; less than car lots, 9.5c.

LONDON, July 14.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt.—s.	d.
Saturday	24	6
Monday	24	6
Tuesday	23	9
Wednesday	23	9
Thursday	23	7½
Friday	23	7½

Cake and Meal.—Quotations on cake were maintained at former levels, but meal was reduced 50c. Export and domestic trade quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 14.—Demand for meal is very limited and confined chiefly to buyers putting feeds on the market that specify linseed meal as a constituent part.

Quotations on old crop quality easy at $34 per ton but virtually nothing is being sold.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	1,760,000	1,109,245
Since Sept. 1	85,544,625	116,869,486

CHICAGO, July 14.—Linseed meal quiet. Round lots, $36 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $36 to $37; less than car lots, $38.50 to $39.

Flaxseed Crop July 1 Estimate Up

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of July 1 of the 1939 flaxseed crop was 15,398,000 bushels. This compares with a production in 1938 of 8,171,000 bushels. Indications are that Minnesota and North Dakota will produce, respectively, 59 and 12 percent of the total crop. The acreage of flaxseed planted in 1939 is estimated at 2,324,000 acres against 954,000 acres last year. The principal reasons for the substantial increase in planted acrege this year are that acreage had been reduced to an unusually low level in recent years, that many farmers participating in the A. A. A. program are taking advantage of the favorable 1939 provision relating to the growing of this crop, and that yields obtained in nearly all areas in 1938 were above average.

Details of the July 1 estimate with respect to the several producing States follow:—

	Acreage—1938.	1939.	Bushels—Yield per acre.—1938.	1939.	Production—Average. 1928-37.	1938.	Indicated. 1939.
Michigan	10,000	15,000	9.0	7.0	38,000	90,000	105,000
Wisconsin	4,000	13,000	11.0	10.5	64,000	44,000	136,000
Minnesota	453,000	1,132,000	10.5	8.0	5,245,000	4,756,000	9,056,000
Iowa	10,000	40,000	12.0	9.0	151,000	120,000	360,000
Missouri	4,000	6,000	5.0	4.5	13,000	20,000	27,000
North Dakota	298,000	358,000	5.0	5.0	4,008,000	1,490,000	1,790,000
South Dakota	45,000	109,000	8.5	5.5	1,231,000	382,000	600,000
Nebraska	1,000	1,000	8.5	5.5	44,000	8,000	6,000
Kansas	51,000	122,000	7.2	7.0	257,000	367,000	854,000
Montana	42,000	128,000	5.0	5.5	635,000	210,000	704,000
California	36,000	110,000	19.0	16.0	515,000	684,000	1,760,000
United States	954,000	2,034,000	8.6	7.6	11,943,000	8,171,000	15,398,000

Cottonseed Oil

The trend of refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market was downward. Crude oil was easier in the South.

Cottonseed Oil.—The course of refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market was mainly downward last week, new low prices for the season being established. Weakness in lard, which also dropped to new lows, had much to do with the selling, which was general and at times aggressive, while the principal support apparently came from the covering of shorts, although trade interests were credited with purchases of the distant positions on the way down. Business in cash refined oil continued quiet. Crude oil was easier, with 5c. quoted in the Southeast.

The monthly cottonseed report was received on Tuesday. It indicated that the consumption of refined oil during June was 258,851 barrels, or not far from what had been expected. This made the total consumption for eleven months of the season 2,819,309 barrels, a decrease of 1,125,847 barrels as compared with the same time last season. The visible supply decreased 213,500 barrels during June leaving a total on June 30 of 1,840,600 barrels, against 1,806,000 barrels a year ago and 1,372,500 barrels two years ago.

A development of interest was the announcement from Washington of a program to stimulate domestic and export demand for lard through a subsidy, by including lard in the list of surplus products under the stamp purchase arrangement, to become effective early in the fall when a considerable expansion in the movement of hogs to market is expected. While this announcement was regarded as bullish so far as lard was concerned, it was construed by some as bearish on cottonseed oil. Export trade in lard was quiet last week, but the movement to all foreign countries from November 1 last to July 8 this year showed an increase of 14,206,585 pounds over last season, the total for this year being 132,096,712 pounds. Receipts of hogs at some points were larger and the weights continued to increase, the average weight for Chicago arrivals during the week ended July 8 being 277 pounds.

The first monthly government cotton report put the acreage under cultivation as of July 1 at 24,943,000 acres against 25,018,000 acres last year and a ten-year average of 36,801,000 acres. No estimate of the probable production of cotton will be made until August 8. The weekly government weather report was regarded as mainly favorable.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 8 to July 14, inclusive, comprised 1,165 contracts, a total of 69,900,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.60	6.09	6.13@6.15
July	6.28	5.90	.....
September	6.47	5.82	5.91 sale
October	6.51	5.90	5.96@5.99
December	6.59	6.03	6.08@6.11

Crude, Southeast, .05c. Nom.

Chicago, July 14.—The cottonseed oil market is still easy. Trade fairly active. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, July 14.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	19	9	17	3
Monday	19	9	17	3
Tuesday	19	9	17	3
Wednesday	19	9	17	3
Thursday	19	9	17	3
Friday	19	9	17	3

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets had an easier tone in company with other commodities. Trade was reported as quiet. Offerings of spot material remained light.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 12.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is quoted in the Southeast at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, and meal of 8 percent grade at $24 to $24.50 per ton at Southeastern mill points. Heavy rains and general cloudiness for the past week in the Southeast is reported to have increased the boll weevil threat.

Memphis, July 14.—Business in crude cottonseed oil practically at a standstill. Today 5c. bid. Meal quiet; prime 41 percent, $21.75, Memphis basis. Bulk cake, $18.50, Valley basis. Hulls, $3.50 at mill points. Weather generally favorable and cotton making fair progress.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	July 6.	July 13.
July	$21.25@21.50	$20.85@21.25
September	21.75@——	20.90@21.25
October	21.70@21.85	21.00@——
December	21.80@——	20.90@21.25

Fatty Acids

Caprie Acid.—A steady tone continued to prevail. Buying interest was still apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to meet the current needs of consumers, the movement of such lots being fair.

Coconut Oil.—Quotations on this fatty acid were generally maintained at former levels. No broadening of trade was noted, but there was a fair movement of moderate lots to makers of soaps and cosmetics.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market for this fatty acid appeared to be easy, owing to weakness in basic material. Business was rather quiet.

Red Oil.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry from textile interests, though few consumers were disposed to purchase in advance of current needs. Quotations were steady.

Stearic Acid.—There were no new developments in basic material, and stearic acid prices were generally maintained. Business lacked snap, but there was a fair movement of moderate lots.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 14.—Fatty acids along with related materials are being adversely affected by the general easiness. Most buyers remain conservative.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels, car lots; 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅞c. to 3⅛c.; boiled down cottonseed soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1⅜c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil was easier, quotations being reduced two points. Trade was somewhat more active. Few consumers were disposed to purchase in advance of current needs, but in some quarters an increase was reported in the inquiry for small or moderate lots, with prompt shipments requested.

Sardine.—Local refined oil quotations were reduced two points, the easier situation being attributed to recent developments in competing products. Demand was reported as fair.

Whale.—The local market for refined oil was easier, quotations being lowered two points. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry for moderate quantities.

Markets at Other Centers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Opening with a sudden rush during the week, trading in new season fish oils struck simultaneously in four places on the Pacific Coast within the last few days in which over half the Alaska herring oil production was reported to have been taken up. Business on a large scale was also done in Oregon and Washington, and California operators threw in their lot with the rest and confirmed business out of the potential yield here. Prices were uniform all up and dow nthe Coast, 25 cents per gallon being the figure involved in each case, it was reliably reported.

The amount of oil written into contract was somewhat difficult to determine here today, although it was reliably learned that 350 tankcars and possibly more were involved in the Alaska herring transactions at Seattle. Oregon and Washington oil very possibly accounted for as much as 250 tankcars, while there was no report available on the California material, thought to have been somewhat less than any of the transactions in the north. The week's trading probably accounted for 700 tankcars, and followed a prolonged period of quiet negotiations in the northwest wherein operators had been trying to get around 27 cents for their oil, finally accepting bids of the large soapers on the 25-cent basis.

Meantime, all labor problems have been settled in the Oregon and Washington fields, and the boats proceeding out last week for fish found the run so spotty that a general closing down has been agreed upon until July 21, when it is hoped pilchard schools will be found in more abundance.

Baltimore, July 12.—All of the fishing companies on the Carolina, Florida and Virginia as well as Delaware, coasts now continue at work, with somewhat better results than they had experienced earlier in the season. It is also estimated that the fish are doing better in the matter of the oil yield, which now holds at approximately seven gallons per 1,000 fish. The catches, however, are made mostly outside of the Virginia capes, with the runs in the Chesapeake Bay very small. There has been no further actual test of the market here, and 26 cents is presumably still the ruling figure.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—A fair inquiry was noted, consumers still being disposed, as a rule, to limit their takings to comparatively small quantities. Prices were steady.

Lard.—Local cash quotations had a downward trend at times in company with the course of futures in the West where speculative sentiment still appeared to be bearish. There was a fair movement here on domestic and export orders.

Tallow.—Business was rather quiet last week. Occasional inquiries were noted for small lots for prompt shipment, but large consumers were disposed to hold off for further developments after the recent decline. Offerings were light and the market appeared to have a fairly steady tone, the last business reported being at 4¾c. per pound for extra delivered.

There was no trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 10 to July 14, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	...	...	4.55@4.75
October	...	...	4.55@4.80

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 14.—Buyers of lard are apparently quite unwilling to risk making anything but the most ordinary, necessary type of purchases.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, July 8, to the close Friday, July 14, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds				
	Open	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$5.82	$5.82	$5.50	$5.55	$5.82
July	5.82	5.82	5.45	5.50	5.82
October	5.97	5.97	5.60	5.67	5.97

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 4⅞c. to 5c. per pound; prime, 4¾c. to 5c.; fancy, 5c. to 5⅛c.; special, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c. per pound; A white, 4½c. to 4¾c.; B white, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; yellow, 10-16, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; yellow, 16-20, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; brown, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound; lard, packages, 6½c. to 6¾c.; white grease, 5¼c. to 5½c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5¼c.; oleo stocks, 7¼c. to 7½c.; No. 2 stocks, 7c. to 7¼c.

Liverpool, July 14.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot.	July.	September.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	32 3	32 0	33 6
Monday	32 3	.. ..	33 6
Tuesday	31 9	31 9	32 9
Wednesday	31 9	31 6	32 6
Thursday	31 6	31 6	32 0
Friday	32 0	32 0	32 6

Liverpool, July 14.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	18 6	16 6
Monday	18 6	16 6
Tuesday	18 3	16 6
Wednesday	18 3	16 6
Thursday	18 3	16 6
Friday	18 3	16 6

Animal Oils

Lard.—Business continued along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks, consumers still being disinclined to provide to any material extent for future requirements. Quotations were steady.

Neatsfoot.—Local quotations were maintained at former levels, the tone of the market being steady. Purchases were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment.

Oleo.—A somewhat better inquiry was reported although consumers were still apparently disinclined, as a rule, to purchase ahead. Prices remained steady.

Waxes

Bees.—The market was steady to firm in most respects. Prices on white bleached material, however, have been readjusted to conform to the fact that new production has been coming on the market and manufacturing consumers' requirements can be filled to fair advantage to themselves. Refined yellow was quiet but steady. Crude remained firm.

Candelilla.—Quotations lacked change and the spot stocks were so distributed as to keep competition rather prominent in local circles and to therefore keep quotations on a basis rather too close to prevailing replacement costs.

Carnauba.—Yellow grades were in tight position and those with unsold stocks to merchandise were in a position of making their own market; virtually no competition was possible in either No 1 or No. 2 north country. The other grades were in much better position but prices were generally on the steady to firm side and even though demand was not very brisk, it was sufficient to keep quotations free from any tendency toward important fluctuation.

Japan.—Jobbing business was fair but the market lacked activity likely to bring about an early improvement of prices. Competition was current at all times and values were unsettled.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Cottonseed Crushings Decrease

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, August 1 to June 30, 1939, and 1938, amounted, according to the Bureau of Census, to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed

Received, Crushed, and Held

	Tons					
	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to June 30.		Crushed Aug. 1 to June 30.		On hand at mills June 30.	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
United States	4,207,394	6,551,051	4,399,081	6,198,245	139,923	394,381
Alabama	309,272	437,746	307,593	425,656	13,640	12,371
Arkansas	458,123	625,825	469,553	590,691	8,792	35,018
California	138,958	288,943	170,643	252,507	10,029	41,908
Georgia	364,653	621,931	364,294	604,124	15,653	20,135
Louisiana	186,265	288,026	191,731	281,242	416	6,988
Mississippi	664,161	1,027,506	669,819	954,455	36,140	81,017
North Carolina	143,828	289,588	150,351	280,142	1,272	9,857
Oklahoma	178,522	276,938	181,143	274,455	1,049	2,985
South Carolina	179,635	284,216	180,446	283,202	741	1,664
Tennessee	355,849	435,806	359,672	421,520	8,787	14,759
Texas	1,026,507	1,703,926	1,169,819	1,571,034	37,761	155,764
All other States	181,621	270,540	184,017	259,221	5,643	11,915

* Includes seed destroyed at mills, but not 337,118 tons and 42,394 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 71,614 tons and 148,080 tons reshipped for 1939 and 1938, respectively.

Cottonseed Products

Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to June 30.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to June 30.	On hand June 30.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	*33,833,717	1,385,497,058	1,329,467,683	*88,828,343
1937-1938	11,141,286	1,919,643,043	1,904,281,868	46,481,115
Refined oil, pounds—				
1938-1939	†487,927,952	‡1,254,266,368	.....	†614,469,986
1937-1938	441,052,343	1,699,540,087	.....	566,450,010
Cake and meal, tons—				
1938-1939	214,611	1,989,230	2,052,582	151,259
1937-1938	41,952	2,773,790	2,556,740	259,002
Hulls, tons—				
1938-1939	133,153	1,142,561	1,178,512	97,202
1937-1938	43,422	1,593,458	1,481,811	155,069
Linters, running bales—				
1938-1939	457,464	1,097,298	984,121	570,641
1937-1938	61,547	1,438,074	979,634	519,987
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	30,534	36,939	40,833	26,640
1937-1938	1,828	63,975	35,948	29,855
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1938-1939	36,502	55,878	58,230	34,240
1937-1938	7,379	80,966	46,205	42,140

* Includes 11,339,523 and 10,032,884 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 12,855,220 and 13,127,110 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 1, 1938, and June 30, 1939, respectively.

† Includes 5,199,739 and 14,541,358 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 7,696,711 and 2,014,448 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarin, soap, etc., August 1, 1938, and June 30, 1939, respectively.

‡ Produced from 1,331,981,508 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports for Ten Months Ended May 31

	1939.	1938.
Exports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	150,050	2,386,059
Oil, refined, pounds	3,358,393	4,644,120
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	14,948	80,416
Linters, running bales	178,483	238,383
Imports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	*714,800	42,912
Oil, refined, pounds	*56,634,016	41,500,401
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	4,314	3,992
Linters	42,438	13,195

* Amounts for June not included above are 623,725 pounds refined, "entered direct for consumption," 527,253 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 2,634,463 refined, "entered direct into warehouse."

Atlas Carbon & Clay Corporation has been organized as a new corporation in Los Angeles county, with 1,000 shares of capital stock.

Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, at its recent annual meeting, re-elected the following officers:—President, W. F. Guinee, of the Refuge Cotton Oil Company, Greenville; vice-president, A. K. Shaifer, of the Planters Manufacturing Company, Clarksdale; secretary, J. A. Rogers, Jackson. The ten other retiring members of the board of directors were also re-elected.

Tax Law Cost Plan May Stabilize Prices

—Continued from page 5

stock in computing the profits on the first article sold since such purchases.

Supporters of this amendment explain that, under this method, the fictitious profit that accrues to a company when the market value of its last stock advances and fictitious losses resulting when the market value declines are eliminated. For example, when the raw stock purchased at $1 per unit advances to $2, there is a theoretical inventory profit, but actually the raw stock must be replaced as rapidly as the finished goods are sold, and in such a case, raw stock would have to be bought at $2. Similiarly on the decline there is no actual loss when the raw material drops to $1, since it can be replaced for $1. Under the new method of valuing inventory for purposes of measuring profits, the company is permitted to apply the latest cost to the latest selling price, thus showing the actual profit or loss.

It is believed that use of this method will tend to stabilize market prices, since concerns no longer will be inclined to build up excessive stocks on a rising market.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver Lower Under Local Competition—Butyl Acetate and Alcohol Reduced—Santonin Holds Strong—Corn Syrup Lower —Glycerin Steady—Cocoa Butter Off Again

Price developments in the drug and fine chemical market centered in declines in quotations on butyl alcohol and acetate, both normal and secondary, corn syrup, quicksilver, menthol, cocoa butter, and silver bullion. The sole advance came in quotations on skimmed milk powder. In general, the market was steady to firm in all respects with demand showing a fair briskness in seasonal items and moderate activity as regarded other materials.

Competition in the solvents market was revealed in the lowering of prices on butyl alcohol and acetate. Industrial alcohol, denatured and pure, were steady in price under the influence of a quiet but fairly well maintained demand. Methanol was firm. May statistics were released.

Although statistically firm, quicksilver on spot was unsettled by the element of competition that brought sales at lower prices. Imports of 250 flasks from London were reported, but it was suggested that they would not come on the market. Mercurials were steady to firm under fair request.

Dullness in demand brought competition in menthol that led to small sales being made at shaded prices. Milk products strengthened recently and producers of skimmed milk powder advanced prices on roller and spray materials.

Santonin remained free of further change but the market continued upward in tendency and quotations, being subject to confirmation, were practically nominal.

Acid, Citric.—Shipments into consumption were in good volume. Conditions have been highly favorable for some time past and the manufacturing requirements of most users have expanded steadily. Trade was vigorous last week and values were fully steady at the lowest level for all past time.

Acid, Tartaric.—Movement was very good, being highly seasonal to the beverage trade and accounting for very firm spot prices throughout the past week. Some other manufacturing consumers were not normally busy and hence the good showing to the beverage trade was countered with a not satisfactory movement into some other industries.

Agar.—The market held firm to strong, the local situation reflecting that in Japan where values seemed to be definitely under control regardless of the prevailing volume of export demand reaching the primary market. A fair trade in local circles was noted.

Alcohol.—Butyl alcohol was reduced. The normal article in tanks was established at 7c. per pound; tankwagons, 7½c. drums, carlots, 8c; less than carlots, 8½c; cans, 12½c. to 14½c. The secondary ruled as follows: tanks, 5½c; drums, carlots, 6½c; less than carlots, 7c. Industrial alcohol in pure and denatured form prevailed at unchanged prices and undertones were said to be reasonably steady. Shipments into consuming channels made a fair gallonage and tended to keep the market fairly well supported. The next season of major operations will involve completely denatured material which, at present, is available at exceptionally attractive prices.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—The market had steady qualities that were in line with a fair but not expanded call from leading buyers. The well maintained cost of metal tended to check any tendency toward moving toward prices for salts in favor of the manufacturing consumers.

Borax.—Exports of this article from Italy in 1938 totaled 1,425 metric tons of which quantity France took 709 metric tons and Italian colonies and possessions 3 metric tons. Consumption in this country was running very fair, according to reports last week, and contract tenders were being taken up with reasonable promptness.

Butyl Acetate.—Quotations on normal and secondary material were reduced last week, making the new schedule as follows: Normal, tanks, 7c. per pound; tankwagons, 7½c.; drums, carlots, 8c.; less than carlots, 8½c.; cans, 12½c. to 14½c.; secondary, tanks, 5½c.; drums, carlots, 6½c.; less than carlots, 7c.

Caffeine.—Trade was about normal for this season of the year. Selling involved mainly the alkaloid, it being unseasonable to expect much interest in citrated caffeine or the hydrobromide. Values were fully steady in all quarters and respects.

Castor Oil.—Business continued to be rather quiet and usually routine. Competition was much a part of trade when it came to transactions involving carlot quantities. The open schedule of quotations lacked quotable change.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Purchases of castor oil have been decidedly moderate lately, with indications that there is no particular tendency in the market toward broader trading. Buyers are exercising a good deal of caution to prevent over-extending their statistical positions. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 9⅛c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; tanks, 8⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 8⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¾c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 9½c.; tanks, 7⅞c.

Cocoa Butter.—A very quiet market was reported and the price for carlot quantities in bulk was down to 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound.

Corn Syrup.—Because of continued drop in the price of raw material, quotations on this syrup were reduced 5c. per hundred pounds last week, making the 42 degree item $3.02 per 100 pounds; 43 degree, $3.07.

Cream of Tartar.—While trade was fairly good, it was within limits normal for the item at this time of the year. Prices were quiet and lacking in new development. Italian exports in 1938 totaled 6,011 quintals, comparing with 8,672 quintals in 1937.

Ephedrine.—Notwithstanding the period of the year, trade in alkaloid and salts was considered to be fair. A hampering element in developing a wider consumer market was the added fact that some manufacturers were still carrying stocks of fairly high cost merchandise.

Ethyl Vanillin.—The higher market established recently has assumed firm position, there being some evidence that competition has become less agressive. Stocks were plentiful and could be increased with little difficulty.

Glycerin.—Official confirmation of the report that France had banned all exports of glycerin has been obtained. However, the official order allows for exceptions that may be granted under conditions fixed by the ministerial order. The statement of confirmation is that the French Journal Officiel of June 24 last published a decree prohibiting the exportation of re-exportation of glycerin (tariff item 0196) from France. Exemption from the prohibition is provided for shipments en route prior to publication of the decree. The spot market remained steady throughout the past week and prices lacked quoteable change. European crude costs

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Butyl alcohol, normal, ½c. per lb.
secondary, 3-10c. per lb.
acetate, normal, ½c. per lb.
secondary, 3-10c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 42-degree, 5c. per 100 lbs.
43-degree, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Cocoa butter, ¼c. per lb.
Menthol, 5c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Silver bullion, 1⅜c. per oz.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.7	182.9	183.1	183.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on drugs and the fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

MILK SUGAR

(LACTOSE)

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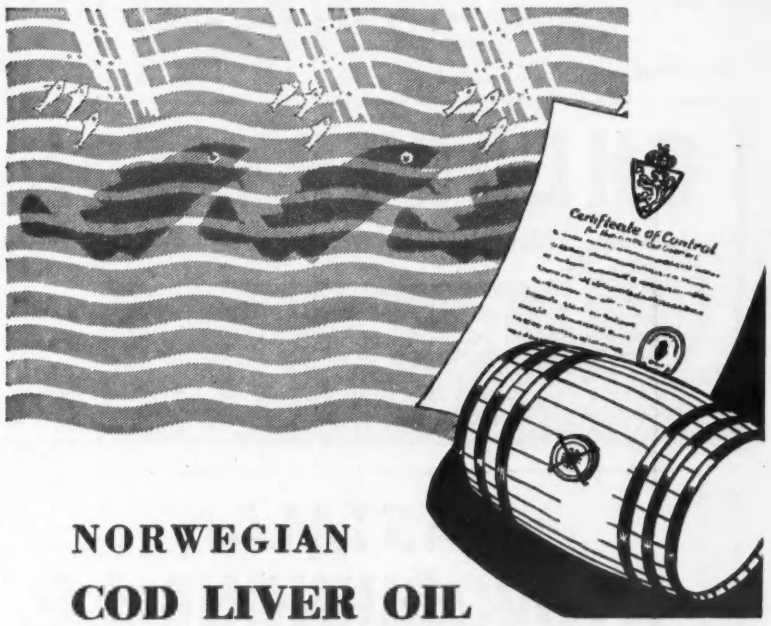

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL IS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

Norway is the only country in the world where the Government controls all exported cod liver oil. If you buy Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and the shipment is accompanied by the Government Certificate of Control, you may feel perfectly safe, but beware of adulterated products.

Norwegian Cod Liver Oil permanently retains its excellent properties, and contains the all important vitamins A and D in the correct ratio.

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CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
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99.9% Pure
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ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
POWDERED-GRANULAR
IMPALPABLE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
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HIGH PHENOL COEFFICIENT
ORBIS
PRODUCTS CORPORATION
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Information and quotations will be furnished upon request. . . . Eastman Kodak Company, *Chemical Sales Division*, Rochester, N. Y.
Visit the Kodak Building at the New York World's Fair
EASTMAN TESTED CHEMICALS

7⅜c. per pound duty paid here, net cash, drums included.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A good demand for c.p. glycerin is reported. The market is reported holding its own with little difficulty, and all grades are steady. Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure, tanks, 12¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; drums, less than car lots, 13c.; high gravity, tanks, 11¾c.; drums, car lots, 12c.; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.

Iodine and Iodides.—Seasonal consumption of potash iodide and iodine tincture has reached satisfactory levels and for the most part the business has been worked at well held prices. The market as a whole was reported to be steady.

Menthol.—Quotations were slightly lower at $2.90 to $3 per pound, sure evidence of the absence of more than very moderate trade at the present time. Jobbing business was the basis of most transactions and the total was not very great.

Mercurials.—Statistical firmness prevailed in the raw material market and hence mercuricals as a group were well maintained in price. Also, a very fair demand for the major items was added support to the very firm situation.

Methanol.—Production of synthetic and natural crude methanol in May was smaller than in April, but the total for the five-month period begun in January was ahead of that for the corresponding period in 1938. Monthly statistics on production of crude and synthetic methanol, representing almost the entire output of these commodities in the United States, have been released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. The data include production figures for 27 manufacturers.

Production

	Gallons			
	1939		1938	
	*Synthetic.	Crude.	*Synthetic.	Crude.
Jan....	2,462,884	315,814	2,896,804	458,347
Feb....	2,267,339	336,117	2,299,609	408,930
March..	2,406,564	364,500	2,343,828	432,800
April...	2,276,385	389,423	1,975,999	314,664
May...	1,778,581	354,415	1,860,400	330,875
T't'ls.	11,191,753	1,796,309	11,367,730	1,945,616

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Wood Carbonized

	Cords	
	1939.	1978
January	33,353	44,874
February	31,715	40,001
March	33,353	43,281
April	36,176	31,429
May	33,857	32,873
Totals	170,402	192,458

Milk Powder.—Preliminary reports of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, the corporation purchased 13,900,000 pounds of dried skim milk. The market last week was 1c. higher on skimmed material, the car lot price being 7c. per pound on roller and 7½c. on spray.

Quicksilver:—Competition developed locally and spot business was done at $88 to $90 per flask according to quantity last week. While the domestic metal market was one of statistical strength, desire for business led local sellers to make price concessions when firm orders were in sight. No further change was made in the prices for foreign metal and the feeling was that prices might advance again abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Quicksilver has found some renewed interest and last week it was learned that several hundred flasks of metal were traded in the New York market for account of San Francisco sellers, the price ranging all the way from $89 to $93, depending upon quantity involved. The market is apparently steady and is sold comfortably well ahead in some instances, although spot supplies are readily obtainable in any moderate quantity. Talk here last week was to the effect that another California quicksilver mine may open soon, adding to production here.

Quinine.—Summer trade has been very good. The leading consumption areas of the country have had substantial needs to cover and the movement of sulphate has been considerably stimulated. Prices were firm in all respects.

Santonin.—The market held at $80 per pound but was virtually nominal in that all quotations were subject to confirmation because of the absence of sufficient reserve stocks to make for a normal play of supply against demand. Some quarters wanted upwards of $90. Trade continued very good.

Silver Nitrate.—After a period of continued decline in prices for foreign and domestic silver, signs of developing stability came last week. With the establishment of 34¾c. per ounce in New York city on Monday, that price was continued stable to a late hour in the week. The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided:-

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	27⅝	*36½	16⅞
Monday	26⅞	34¾	16½
Tuesday	26⅞	34¾	16⅜
Wednesday	26⅞	34¾	16½
Thursday	26⅞	34¾	16⅜
Friday	26⅞	34¾	16⅞

* Nominal.

Strychnine:—Consumption in the agricultural areas was reported very good. Sales to the various state organizations have been along seasonal lines and have created a substantial firmness to market undertones.

Sulfanilamide.—General stability of prices prevailed. Leading suppliers reported demand to have settled to a volume which for some time past has been readily maintained, thus giving a fair view on the consumption requirements of the country.

REFINED GLYCERINE
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CHEMICALLY PURE—B. P.
YELLOW DISTILLED
HIGH GRAVITY
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59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

McK.&R. Trustee Files Detailed Audit Report

—Continued from page 4

sented by book entries of fictitious assets which never existed."

(2) That the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1938, shows an excess of assets over liabilities of $27,296,030, which represents $30,298,200 in preference stock, $6,414,915 in common stock, less the deficit of $9,417,084.11.

(3) That the corrected consolidated earnings of McKesson & Robbins for the years 1936 to 1938 inclusive were as follows:—1938, $1,376,693; 1937, $2,313,662; 1936, $2,202,396.

(4) That inventories of the company as of December 31, 1938 were $31,366,635 and that the sampling and test checks for quality by independent engineers and analyses by independent chemists indicated the correctness of the classification of inventory items. The trustee emphasized that "a most searching investigation has shown that the company's own products are of high standard and quality."

(5) That for the period of the trusteeship to May 31, 1939, a net profit of $1,384,960 was made before reorganization expenses.

(6) That the company is sound and should be reorganized. "The audit shows," Mr. Wardall said, "that the company has made and is making substantial earnings." The company, he added, has retained the very valuable goodwill of the manufacturers and the retailers.

Mr. Wardall's report gives the following summary of the consolidated financial position of McKesson & Robbins at December 31, 1938:—

Currents assets	$58,693,432.09
Other assets	1,864,241.36
Investments and advances	797,922.49
Fixed assets—net	6,765,727.43
Deferred charges	561,770.36
Goodwill, etc	1.00
Total	$68,953,094.73
Liabilities of trustee and consolidated subsidiaries	$11,238,237.22
Liabilities deferred pursuant to reorganization proceedings	30,418,826.62
Total	$41,657,063.84
Excess of assets over liabilities, represented by the following:—	
Preference stock	$30,298,200.00
Common stock	6,414,915.00
Less deficit	9,417,084.11
	$27,296,030.89

The fictitious assets of $21,025,658.16 at December 31, 1938, according to Mr. Wardall's report, were divided as follows:—

	McK. & R., Inc. (debtor).	McK. & R., Ltd. (Canada).
Cash in bank	$361,472.86	$51,095.70
Accounts receivable	8,472,630.10	1,564,688.00
Inventories	9,503,025.00	1,072,746.50
Totals	$18,337,127.96	$2,688,530.20

Mr. Wardall made it clear that his figures indicated the present condition of the McK. & R. business after making deductions and adjustments due to the Coster fraud. He annexed to his report the financial statements prepared for him by his auditors, S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., and the certificate on inventory prepared by Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., industrial engineers employed to check the company's inventory.

A considerable portion of the trustee's report was devoted to a review of the crude drug fraud in which he supplemented what he had stated in his first report last January. In this connection he said:—

It appears that the amount definitely lost by virtue of the crude drug fraud is now set at a figure of $2,869,482.95, of which the largest items were $958,323 traced to bank or brokerage accounts of F. Donald Coster, payments of $1,15,676 made by McKesson & Robbins Ltd. of Canada to William T. Truxton & Co. and not traced to any bank account, payments to Simon Brothers of $278,453 also not traced to a bank account, and $30,749 traced to a bank account of Benjamin Simon.

Among other highlights of the McKesson & Robbins report was the trustee's assertion that he intended to sue persons taking part in the crude drug fraud, and to press claims against the Coster estate. He indicated however that, because of the priority of government tax claims, any important recovery from the Coster estate was extremely doubtful.

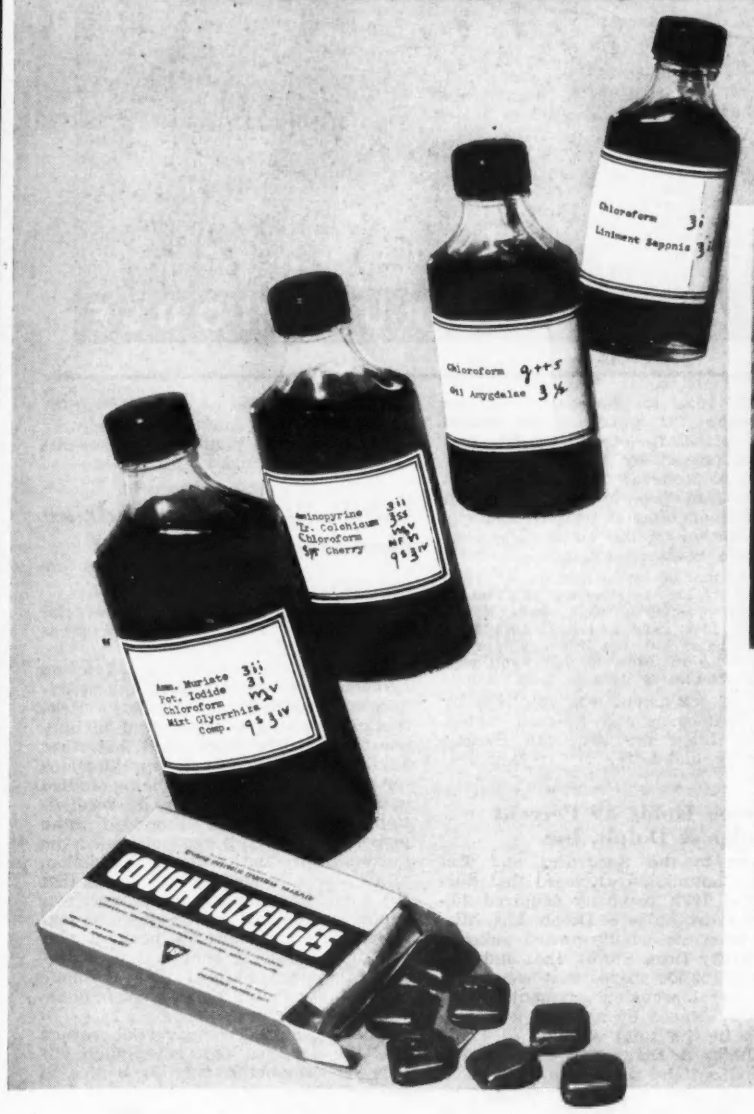
He stated that several hundreds of thousands of dollars consisting of cash or securities and right to proceeds of insurance policies, are known to lie in the name of several implicated in the frauds. Mr. Wardall indicated that, including a $100,000 insurance policy on Coster's life, assets totaling about $235,000 have already been recovered. Among other items expected to be recovered in the future, the trustee mentioned "substantial refunds" from the government because of past overstatement of earnings.

The trustee announced that indebtedness to banks was reduced from $7,979,363 to $3,397,380 between December 7, 1938, and May 31, 1939, largely by setoffs of bank deposits and payments made to release collateral. He also explained that the large amounts of excess cash accumulated by reason of frozen liabilities since the trusteeship began, have been employed in such a way as to represent a return of about $124,000 on an annual basis including interest on tax refunds expected to be paid by the government. June 30, 1939, there was cash in banks and on hand of $9,999,372, Mr. Wardall announced.

Now that some of the audited figures are available, Mr. Wardall indicated in his report that he would confer with officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange relative to information required by them for lifting the suspension of trading in McKesson & Robbins securities.

As to the reorganization of the company, Mr. Wardall said that he expects to give notice to creditors and stockholders at a later date that they may submit to him suggestions on proposals in regard to a plan of reorganization. Subsequently the trustee, after fully considering such suggestions as are received, intends to prepare and file a plan after conferring with the various committees and other interests represented in the proceeding.

DOW CHLOROFORM U.S.P.



THE FIRST TEST OF CHLOROFORM WAS A DANGEROUS ADVENTURE

Sir James Young Simpson of Edinburgh, and two of his friends, risked their lives to test the effects of chloroform. It was in 1847 and they were endeavoring to discover a better anesthetic than ether. The picture shows Sir James coming to, while his friends are still unconscious. Chloroform met with much opposition, but when it became known that Queen Victoria had taken chloroform during medical treatment, the last obstacle was removed.

It is a great satisfaction to Dow that in the compounding of prescriptions that require chloroform for the alleviation of suffering and the restoration of health it is the Dow product that is used by so many pharmacists and manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations.

Dow Chloroform, U.S.P., is widely employed as a sedative agent in cough remedies, in the manufacture of internal and external pharmaceutical preparations and as an anesthetic.

Preference for Dow Chloroform, U.S.P., and other Dow pharmaceutical products is the result of Dow's high standards of purity and uniformity.

A new and greatly enlarged catalog of Dow pharmaceutical chemicals has just been published. A copy will be furnished upon request.

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Narcotics Report Issued

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

The annual detailed report, "Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs," for the calendar year 1938, was issued today by the Bureau of Narcotics.

The booklet, which combines the annual report of the bureau to the Secretary of the Treasury and the report of the United States government to the other nations signatory to the various international drug conventions, recites legislation and appropriations enacted during the year, gives detailed statistics on imports, exports, and manufacture of narcotic drugs in this country, and discusses at length the work of enforcement of the narcotic laws, with particular reference to foreign sources of smuggled narcotics.

Proprietary Medicine Exports Gained Sharply During May

Proprietary medicines amounting to $785,454 in value were exported from the United States during May, 1939, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports in the previous month, April, totaled $699,749. The value of the various classes of products exported in May was as follows:—

Classification.	Value.
Mouth washes and gargles	$44,881
Corn and foot remedies	6,321
Plasters	41,273
Liniments	11,326
Salves for burns, cuts and skin diseases	36,802
Salves for coughs, colds and catarrh	67,759
Cold, cough and bronchial preparations	41,841
Catarrh, asthma, and hay fever preparations	21,125
Malaria and chill preparations	6,835
Tonics and blood purifiers	165,562
Laxatives and purgatives	90,667
Milk of Magnesia	14,152
Digestive preparations	13,708
Headache, neuralgia, and pain remedies	15,600
Other proprietary medicinals	204,591

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For all who require choice-crop plant drugs, scientifically controlled and equitably priced, Penick Plants carry some one-thousand botanicals for prompt shipment. Our stocks include:—

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PYRETHRUM and DERRIS
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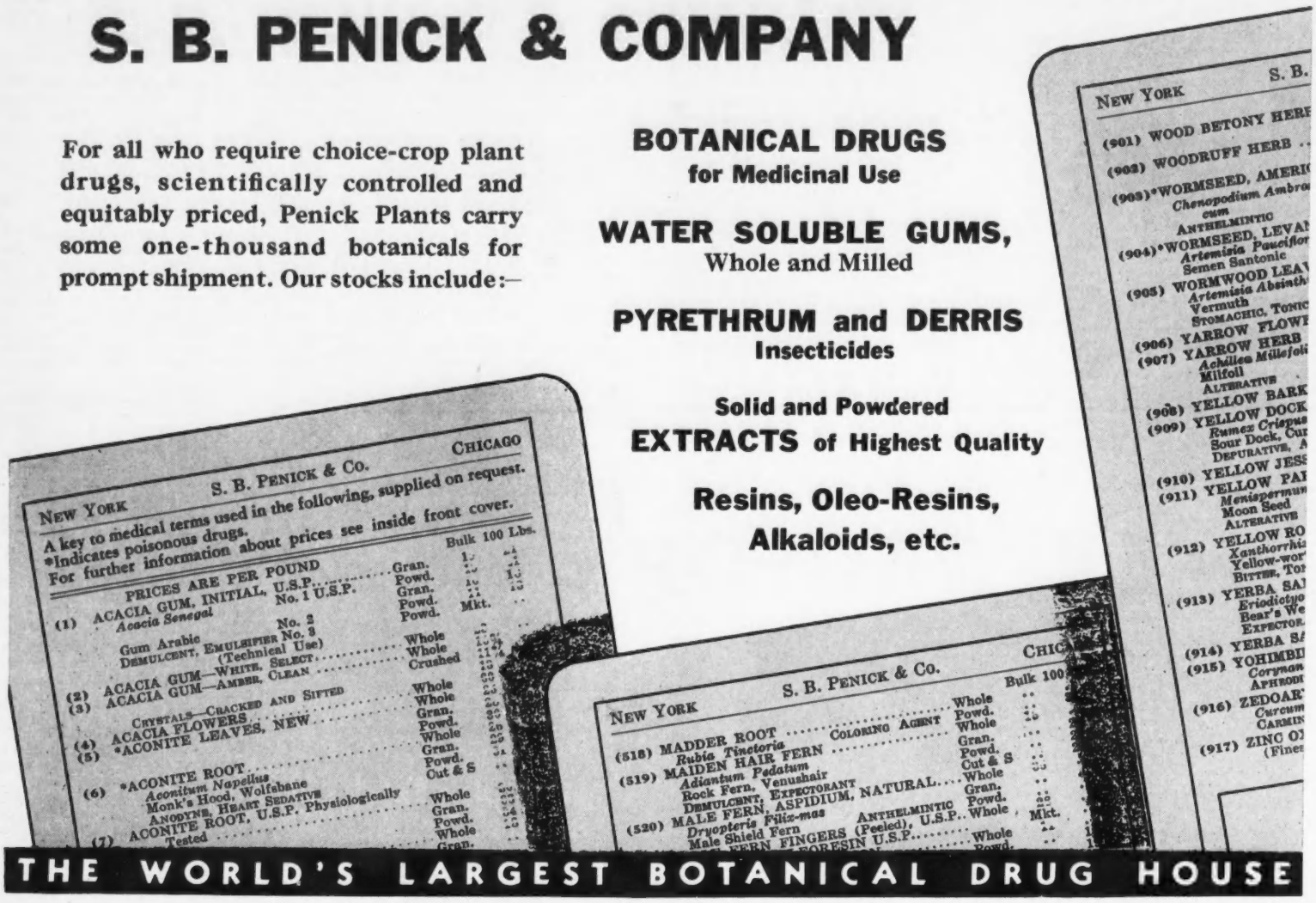

Drug Law Enforcement Staff to Be Increased

—*Continued from page 5*

'Slack' Cosmetic Seized

In its first action under the "slack-filled package" provision of the new law, the Food and Drug Administration has ordered seizure of 708 boxes of face powder shipped to the Elliott Sales Company, Rome, Ga., by the Chelsea Drug Sundries Company, New York, June 26, one day after the new law went into effect.

The boxes are labeled, "Max Factor's Face Powder repacked by Premier Laboratories, Inc., wholly independent of Max Factor." It has not yet been determined whether or not the Chelsea concern is responsible for the shipment and if some other prior owner claims the goods, there may be a legal defense that the shipment by the claimant was made in intrastate commerce or prior to the effective date of the act.

The boxes are small, round, and about the size of a compact, and while they are 11/16 inch thick the powder compartment is only 2/16 inch in depth, according to the official libel. It is charged that there is a false bottom or recess extending up 4/16 inch, while the box itself is only 6/16 inch high, and also that the cover of the box extends from 9/16 to 11/16 inch above the base.

Prerequisites of Exemption

A number of manufacturers, apparently under the misapprehension regarding the provisions of the Lea bill, are writing the administration asking for exemptions from the labeling provisions beyond January 1, 1939. Such inquirers are being sent a questionnaire asking for details regarding their products, label claims, and supplies of labels, and their attention is being called to the fact that the extension beyond January 1 can be granted only with respect to certain labels in stock February 1, 1939, and then only under specific conditions set forth in the bill.

On the basis of the returns to these questionnaires, a general regulation will be drafted to cover these individual exemptions.

Fennebresque Urges Exporters To Sell Small World Markets

Stressing the importance of maintaining sales organizations and outlets in small world markets, C. W. Fennebresque, vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, in an address at a luncheon-meeting of the Export Managers Club, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, July 11, declared that such would serve as a backlog when the large markets encountered period of depression.

Mr. Fennebresque, who returned recently from a trip of 81,000 miles, requiring eighteen months, discussed market conditions in Hawaii, Singapore, New Zealand, Java, and the Philippines. In Hawaii he found the service groups of the army, navy and government agencies the most important consumer market. In Singapore, British and American products were in severe competition, he said. High import restrictions hindered trade in New Zealand, he explained. Price-cutting was at its worst in Java, he noted. In India price-cutting was the general rule, and he believed that the Philippines will be less important for American products when freedom comes to the islands.

Loft vs. Guth Suit Settled

An offer by Charles G. Guth for settlement for accounting proceedings and other claims and controversies arising out of the suit of Loft, Inc., against Mr. Guth, the Grace Company and the Pepsi-Cola Company for ownership of 237,500 shares of stock of the Pepsi-Cola Company, was directed to be placed in effect "with all reasonable speed" by Chancellor Harrington, Wilmington, Del.

Federal Judge Way, in Norfolk, Va., dissolved July 7 the order restraining Loft, Inc., Mr. Guth and the Pepsi-Cola Company from disposing of 200,000 shares of the Pepsi-Cola Company stock, pending the hearing of a suit seeking to set aside the bankruptcy sale in 1930 of the National Pepsi-Cola Company, predecessor of the present Pepsi-Cola Company.

Chancellor Harrington also approved recommendation of C. L. Ward, sr., special master, effecting settlement of litigation arising from an option given by Loft, Inc., to Phoenix Securities Corporation for purchase of 400,000 shares of Loft stock. Settlement terms, proposed by the master after Phoenix had offered $500,000, provided that Phoenix pay to Loft $1,000,000 above the amounts it paid in exercising its option on the stock. Payment was to be made as follows:—

Cancellation of an obligation of $400,000 owed by Loft to Phoenix, represented by Loft's promissory note, due on December 9, 1940; cancellation of unpaid interest accrued on the note, amounting to $40,000 as of June 30, 1939, and payment of $560,000 in cash to Loft.

Offer of settlement was approved by R. D. Emmerich and Edward Opton, who instituted the suit: Ida Becker, intervenor, and Loft.

Walgreen Holds 49 Percent Of Judge & Dolph, Inc.

Report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that during June, 1939, company acquired 25,500 shares of Judge & Dolph, Inc., Missouri, from its wholly-owned subsidiary, Thrifty Drug Stores, Inc., and also acquired 120,000 shares that were held as collateral securing payment of advances evidenced by notes of five individuals in the total amount of $180,000. Judge & Dolph was subsequently recapitalized and the capital stock consisting of 1,500 shares of $100 par preferred stock and 40,000 shares of $2.50 common was all transferred to the Walgreen Company for its previous holdings. Subsequent to the recapitalization, Walgreeen sold to persons with whom it was not affiliated 20,800 shares of common stock and now owned 49.88 percent of the voting power.

Hercules Mixer Describes Plant Visit of Research Directors

The activities of its employees in plants and branches throughout the world is shown in the June issue of the *Hercules Mixer*, monthly house organ of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington. Prominent among the articles appearing in the new issue are those reporting the visit of members of the Industrial Research Institute to the Hercules Experiment Station during May, and a review of hints for health in hot weather. Innumerable pictures of employees, plants, and events brighten the journal.

U.S.P. Vitamin, Ephedrine Monographs Critiziced

—*Continued from page 5*

the substance enclosed wherever the pharmacopeia calls for a glass-stoppered bottle.

A lengthy debate, which led to no agreement, revolved around the monographs on ephedrine products. Synthetic ephedrine is recognized in only one form, it being explained that other forms would not meet the specifications but that the matter is still being studied and that later there may be recognition of other forms. Some of those present wanted full recognition of the synthetic product without distinction, while others sought a requirement that the label state whether the product was prepared from natural or synthetic material. The committee's position was that until there is some test to distinguish between natural and synthetic origin there should be no label requirement on this point.

One of the most controversial matters was the proposal that magnesium citrate be distributed only in bottles of 200 or 350 cubic-centimeters. It was explained that many physicians simply prescribe a bottle, and that some manufacturers are marketing bottles containing half an ounce less than the standard but the difference in size is not apparent. The committee was criticized for entering the "slack-filled package" realm. There was also some objection raised to the proposal that in the future epsom salt be marketed only in tightly closed containers.

Noxzema Chemical Company, Baltimore, has notified stockholders that sales of the company for the first six months of 1939 were 37 percent ahead of the like 1938 period.

Robert B. Reynolds has been elected president of the Federal Laboratories, Pittsburgh, succeeding John W. Young. Mr. Reynolds formerly served the laboratories as vice-president.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Scarcity of N. F. Quality Continues Golden Seal Advance—Senega Root Slightly Lower and Easier—Pyrethrum Strong and Advancing—Spanish Saffron and Safflower Off

The price feature of the botanical market last week was the sharp rise in pyrethrum flowers, powder, and concentrates. Strictly N. F., quality golden seal was scarce and values continued to rise. Senega root was easier and slightly lower. Spanish saffron sold at lower levels without real weakness developing. Also, safflower was cheaper. Genuine cramp bark at a decline reflected a more favorable replacement position. Lack of demand accounted for lower spot quotations on mullein and calendula flowers, quill cinchona, and prickly ash berries were offered to arrive at sharp concessions.

Business in botanical drugs was spotty. All sellers said that sales conformed closely to the pattern usual during the Summer months. Some went further and declared that trade was entirely subnormal, possibly the result of the abnormal business that took place last spring when war in Europe appeared to be inevitable. It was even suggested that some buyers who bought at that time may refuse to accept tenders when made later on.

Crop progress in most countries was reported to be fair. It seemed probable that reserves would be adequate to cover consumption requirements during the next active season of the year.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1939, and the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags—Detained.	Bags—Entered.
Anise	...	960
Belladonna	...	220
Caraway	1,864	18,539
Cardamom (cases)	32	904
Celery	...	1,032
Coriander	95	4,860
Cumin	100	1,592
Digitalis leaves (cases)	...	...
Dill	...	677
Fennel	315	935
Henbane leaves (bales)	...	126
Mustard	...	12,032
Poppy	...	19,945
Sage leaves (bales)	...	1,237

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Coriander seed, ½c. per lb.
Golden seal root, whole, 5c. per lb.
powder, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
Pyrethrum, powder, 5c. per lb.
concentrate, 20-1, $1 per gal.
30-1, $1.15 per gal.

Reduced

Cinchona bark, quill, U.S.P., 10-inch, 5c. per lb.
20-inch, medium thick, 5c. per lb.
Cramp bark, genuine, 1c. per lb.
Calendula flowers, 1c. per lb.
Mullein flowers, 3c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, medium, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, ¾c. per lb.
Prickly ash berries, 5c. per lb.
Senega root, 1c. per lb.
Safflower, 1c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.3	125.4	121.1	123.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Peru. — Trade of routine sort kept prices about steady and held the market free from important competition between suppliers.

Tolu.—Stocks were ample and could well care for demand much more substantial than the moderate sort current during the past week. Quotations were steady to firm.

Barks

Barberry.—Spot business was light but prices remained steady probably for the reason that replacements were not obtainable at more attractive prices in the primary market.

Cinchona.—Ten-inch quill was lower in price at 45c. to 50c. per pound, and the twenty-inch medium thick article was revalued lower at 50c. to 55c. Broken U.S.P. material remained steady though demand was irregular.

Cramp.—Genuine cramp bark was lower at 19c. to 21c. per pound, possibly the result of some dealers having contracted for new crop goods at more attractive prices in the country. The so-called cramp bark lacked change.

Elm.—In some respects it was a buyers' market but open quotations failed to decline further last week. Buyers were aloof pending further unfolding of the recent downward price trend in the primary market.

Sassafras.—It seemed likely that stocks for the coming season of active consumption would be adequate. Reserves have gathered volume in the primary market and the cost of collection suggests that consumer prices will be about normal.

Beans

Tonka.—Small orders were the rule but there was a fair number of such transactions and quotations continued to display a substantial steadiness in the absence of unsettling competition.

Vanilla.—Prices were well maintained and sellers continued to show reserve in accepting orders further ahead than three months' delivery. Foreign market prices continued at comparatively high levels on old crop stocks, which were very small, and the price views of those offering new crop goods for distant shipment were generally higher than dealers here were disposed to pay. Demand continued to be fair.

Berries

Prickly Ash.—New crop goods were expected to come on the spot market shortly and sellers were willing to take business at 20c. to 25c. per pound according to dealer and quantity. No stocks are being carried over this year.

Saw Palmetto.—In a very dull market, plentiful spot stocks were offered at low prices and the situation seemed one entirely favorable for consumer operations on a much more substantial scale than took place last week.

Flowers

Calendula.—Inactivity has led some sellers to make offerings on the lower price basis of 27c. to 28c. per pound. Trade failed to respond to the stimulation.

Mullein.—The market was down to 75c. to 80c. per pound and proved to be very quiet throughout the past week. Fairly favorable prices have been suggested for the opening of new crop business in the primary market.

Pyrethrum.—The market in Japan was strong and advancing, resulting in an advance of spot prices on coarse ground flowers to the basis of 34c. per pound; fine ground powder, 35c. Concentrates were naturally higher. The 20 to 1 was quoted at $7.45 to $7.50 per gallon; 30 to 1, $11.10 to $11.25.

Safflower.—Quotations were slightly lower under competition, closing the dull week on the basis of 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers eased slightly and the market was down to $28.50 to $29 per pound and little trading was noted. Mexican flowers lacked quotable change.

Gums

Aloe.—The market was firm to strong, especially as concerned Curacao gum which, at the source, was strongly held in quarters disposed to look for higher prices as demand gets under way.

Asafetida.—While demand was moderate, the market on powder held strong as the result of a lessening of recent competition. It was much more of a sellers' market than had been the case for a long time.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum was fairly steady, but the call was not persistent nor was it productive of more than a comparatively small total by the close of the past week.

Mastic.—Undertones were very steady even though demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis throughout the past week. Maintenance of spot quotations on a steady basis conformed with the situation in the primary market.

Sandarac.—Prices were expected to continue advancing at the source and one quarter ventured the opinion that in a few weeks the market here would be fully 25c. per pound. Notwithstanding the recent rise in the source, demand on spot has yet to freshen.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—The market has firmed up since the recent decline and seemed likely so to remain for some weeks to come. The situation in the primary market showed more of strength than anything else.

Damiana. — Spot quotations were slightly lower at 14c. to 15c. per pound and the seller thereat declared that interest of buyers was not very great.

Peppermint. — Domestic leaves were quoted at 15c. to 20c. per pound according to quality and quantity. Imported goods remained very firm in keeping with the absence of normal replacement offerings from the source and also in keeping with the excellent probability that Germany will not export normally when new crops are in.

Pichi.—Spot goods held at 35c. to 36c. per pound but merchandise due to arrive shortly was offered consumers on the basis of 25c. per pound to arrive.

Senna.—Business was fair in volume but routine in most respects. Quotations were fully steady in all directions and competition seemed to be less a part of business than is usual. Undertones were free from any unsettlement.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides. — Russian whole flies were shaded to 90c. to 92c. per pound but powder prices lacked quotable change. Chinese material was strong, in low supply, and not readily obtainable in the primary market. Demand was negligible.

Ergot. — The situation changed very little. Price views held abroad continued high enough to keep the spot market very firm at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound. It was more or less expected that prices in Spain would be controlled when new crop is offered.

Grains of Paradise.—The market was a fraction lower at 34½c. to 35c. per pound

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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and business was done at the inside figure during the past week. This continued the recently easier undertone on spot.

Irish Moss.—Prime bleached material was lowest at 17c. per pound and according to quality ranged to 21c. Ordinary moss and powdered material lacked quotable change. Demand was jobbing in size.

Roots

Golden Seal.—Spot quotations were higher at $3.25 to $3.30 per pound for whole, and $3.35 to $3.40 for powder. Stocks of unsold, strictly N. F., root were very small and those with a supply could name their price without having to figure on the element of competition.

Ipecac. — Although spot quotations were not advanced further, the market at the source, and on spot, too, continued to show substantial strength and a broadening of demand would probably affect values quickly.

Mandrake.—Little has been said regarding the progress of new crop collections and hence most of the local dealers believe that a fair collection will be made at reasonable prices. Of importance, however, was the fact that very little root was being carried over from the previous crop.

Rhubarb. — Offerings from China were infrequent and usually high in price—sufficiently high to make spot quotations very firm. However, sellers were disposed to use caution in accepting as truth the reports that the market at the source would either hold strong or advance further.

Senega. — Quotations were slightly lower at 55c. to 56c. per pound, the result of the gradual offering of new crop material from the source.

Seeds

Anise.—The market was steady in price but lacking in more than jobbing activity throughout the past week.

Celery.—Prices in France have not declined further and hence the spot assumed a steadier, though not more active position.

Dill.—Some very fair demand was evidence of the renewal of manufacturing activity on the part of the principal buyers of this item.

Mustard—Stocks of yellow seed were on the low side and hence prices were firm regardless of the lack of more than moderate demand. New crops in primary markets were making fair progress.

Poppy.—Buyers were reserved, feeling that values may move in their favor because of conditions abroad. However, sellers said they could see few signs of foreign weakness.

Spices

Clove.—The sole price change was in the range on Zanzibar spice; it was narrower, being 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Madagascar clove, which supplies most of current demands, was steady.

Ginger.—Price stability was the feature. Certain manufacturing consumers accounted for a very good movement of high quality Jamaica root and such business has checked downward trend of prices. African, Cochin, and Japanese material were dull but free of price development.

Paprika.—Medium fancy Hungarian pepper was lower at 28c. to 28½c. per pound. Steadier prices prevailed on the article from Portugal. Spanish remained practically nominal and was likely to so remain at least until new crop offerings become an influence on the market.

Pepper.—Lampong was fractionally higher at 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per pound. Other black, as well as all red and white peppers remained unchanged. Trading on the exchange was sluggish and few contracts were made.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 10 to July 14, inclusive, comprised 115 contracts, a total of 3,864,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	3.55	3.40	3.54@3.59
March	3.62	3.50	3.62@3.65
May	3.72	3.60	3.70@3.71
July	3.33	3.19	3.35@3.40
September	3.44	3.25	3.44@3.47
October	3.43	3.43	3.46@3.52
December	3.50	3.37	3.51@3.54

Pimento.—More competition developed and the spot price dropped to the basis of 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound as goods were pressed for sale on a very narrow consuming market.

Mathieson Alkali to Make Saltcake by New Process

The Mathieson Alkali Works, this city, plans the production of 'synthetic' saltcake by a new process, according to E. M. Allen, president of the company. Mr. Allen, in a letter to stockholders on second quarter earnings, stated that the company is building a new plant at

E. M. Allen

its Lake Charles, La., works for the large scale production of this new product. In reporting on the new project, Mr. Allen said:—

Our research department has developed another important new product, namely, synthetic saltcake. We are now engaged in building a new plant at our Lake Charles, La., works for the production of this new product on a large scale which will materially augment the operations at that plant, and should be of great interest to all Southern paper manufacturers who have been entirely dependent upon imported saltcake. Large-scale tests of this new product were run by one of the largest paper manufacturers in the south, which demonstrated the superiority of our product over the imported material.

In connection with our gypsum operations, which are dependent upon the building trade, we were confronted with the condition of either increasing our investment to include a full line of gypsum products, or leasing the property to a company that had such facilities. Accordingly, on June 1, 1939, we leased our North Holston, Va., gypsum plant and mines to the National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and have withdrawn from the production and sale of gypsum products.

The company reported for the quarter ended June 30, 1939, a net profit of $174,098 after depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on 7 percent preferred stock, to 16 cents a share on 828,171 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with $193,152 or 18 cents a share on common in June quarter of previous year and $161,948 or 15 cents a share for quarter ended March 31, 1939. For six months ended June 30, 1939, net profit was $336,046 equal to 31 cents a share on common, comparing with $365,552 or 34 cents a share in first half of 1938.

Carbon Dioxide Tested As Fire-Extinguisher

—Continued from page 3

unable to prevent reignition at the edges of the tank. When several barrels of gasoline were set afire the wind carried the blaze to nearby woods, and firemen were required to put it under control with water.

Another series of tests was made on an old garage scheduled for demolition. Test fires of lumber and paper in closed rooms were extinguished rapidly by carbon dioxide with no damage to the contents of the room. But, when a fire was set in the basement, a draught through the elevator shaft made the gas useless, and the structure burned virtually to the ground before firemen put out the blaze with water.

The tests were made under the direction of Dr. S. H. Ingberg, of the Federal Fire Council, who refused to comment on the results.

American Maize-Products Company has established a World Fair service bureau in its main office at 100 East Forty-second street.

Starches and Margarin Slated for Duty Raise

OPD Washington Bureau
July 11, 1939

Two bills to place heavy imposts on imported agricultural products were introduced in the house today and referred to the committee on ways and means, but neither is expected to receive consideration at this session of Congress.

One of the measures (H.R. 7108), introduced by Representative John W. Boehne, jr., of Indiana, would impose an excise tax of 2½ cents per pound on the first domestic use or processing of imported tapioca, cassava, and sago in any form.

The other (H.R. 7092), introduced by Representative Bernard J. Gehrmann, of Wisconsin, would amend the tariff act of 1930 by increasing the duties on a long list of farm products. Some of the rates proposed in this measure are:—Condensed or evaporated milk, 6 cents per pound; dried whole milk, 15 cents per pound; dried skimmed milk, 7 cents per pound; malted milk, 70 percent ad valorem; oleomargarin, 35 cents per pound; frozen eggs and products, 22 cents per pound; dried eggs and products, 30 cents per pound; casein, 11 cents per pound.

Priorities Discusses Copper

Some of the characteristics and manifold uses of copper are discussed in the July issue of *Priorities*, published by Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. The story sets forth the part played by copper in a transcontinental telephone order for chemicals, including manufacture, shipment and payment. The various alloys of copper are discussed, as is the part this metal has had in establishing prehistoric facts relating to our remote ancestors. An interesting sidelight is the story of how a newspaper account of a Civil War battle suggested the name of one of our great copper companies.

Books You Can Use

Scientific Dictionary

Dictionary of Scientific Terms. By C. M. Beadnell. Cloth; 4¾ by 7 inches, 235 pages. New York: Chemical Publishing Company. $3.

The evolution of scientific terminology reached the semichaotic stage many years ago. During the development, the denotations of the dead languages were liberally combined with the coinages of a modern time. This volume seeks to record and define the terms which have been so evolved. Small, but nevertheless complete, it should prove invaluable in reading the numerous scientific reports appearing in a constant stream. The terms explained are those which have appeared in recently published scientific dissertations which the author thought required further explanation.

Not stressing any one science, the volume covers, in addition to chemistry, metallurgy, geology, and bacteriology; the sciences of astronomy, anatomy, pathology, physics, zoology, and others. To increase its value the work has comprehensive cross-references, synonyms, and antonyms, through which words of similar, related, or opposite meaning can be quickly located.

Roux Laboratories, Inc. cosmetic manufacturer, has leased the entire building at 1841-43 Park avenue, this city.

Asphalt Demand Gained Eight Percent in 1938

Asphalt demand, domestic and foreign, was 8 percent larger in 1938 than in 1937. To meet an increase of 355,543 short tons in domestic demand (offset to a slight extent by a decline of 6,258 tons in export demand) petroleum refineries in the United States enlarged their output of asphalt 146,952 tons, from 4,359,924 tons in 1937 to 4,506,876 tons in 1938, according to the Bureau of Mines. At the same time imports of lake asphalt, grahamite, and petroleum asphalt decreased 57,952 tons in 1938 from 1937. In consequence stocks of asphalt at refineries were 67,038 tons lower on December 31, 1938, than on December 31, 1937, in contrast with an increase of 193,247 tons in asphalt inventories during 1937.

The indicated domestic demand for petroleum asphalt, including small quantities of Trinidad lake asphalt and Cuban grahamite, increased 9 percent, from 4,049,303 short tons in 1937 to 4,404,846 tons in 1938. For the first three months of 1938 the tonnage apparently demanded was 16 percent larger than in the corresponding months in 1937. After a decline in the second quarter to approximately the level of 1937 and an increase in the third quarter to 4 percent above the level of 1937, the last quarter of 1938 closed with an indicated demand 26 percent larger than in the corresponding quarter of 1937. In terms of the long-time trend from 1908 to 1936 the demand increased from 17 percent above trend in 1937 to 23 percent above trend in 1938.

Asphalt Sold by U. S. Refineries

	Short tons.	Value.
Solid and semi-solid products of less than 200 penetration:—		
Asphalt for:—		
Paving	1,271,838	$11,688,711
Roofing	761,725	7,602,844
Waterproofing	62,521	687,953
Blending with rubber	23,814	296,020
Briquetting	57,741	611,248
Mastic and mastic cake	1,517	14,174
Pipe coatings	15,050	176,325
Molding compounds	11,925	131,907
Miscellaneous uses	101,651	1,189,633
Totals	2,307,782	$22,398,815
Semi-solid and liquid products of more than 200 penetration:—		
Flux for:—		
Paving	193,704	1,497,735
Roofing	365,910	2,656,112
Waterproofing	9,429	98,520
Cut-back asphalts:—		
Rapid-curing	892,910	9,129,262
Medium-curing	500,087	3,828,718
Emulsified asphalts and fluxes	56,953	678,779
Paints, enamels, japans, and lacquers	25,422	287,887
Other liquid products	124,430	805,252
Totals	2,168,845	$18,982,265
Totals:—1938	4,476,627	$41,381,080
1937	4,031,953	42,994,437

Housing Census Fund Approved by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

A bill (S.2240) to authorize a national census of housing in conjunction with the sixteenth decennial census in 1940 has been passed by the senate and is expected to be approved by the house before the adjournment of the session.

The bill would authorize an appropriation of $8,500,000 for the purpose of this census "to provide information concerning the number, character and geographical distribution of dwelling structures and dwelling units in the United States and concerning the social and economic characteristics of their ownership and use, necessary to aid in the formulation of a national housing program and in the administration of housing legislation."

ESSENTIAL OILS

The integrity of the house with which he deals is a consideration of utmost importance for the buyer of essential oils. But it is not his sole concern. He must take into account also that firm's sources of raw supplies. In our case, long experience and large-scale purchases have trained for us preferential selection of many of the finest crop oils produced. This advantage, coupled with our careful quality control and exclusive method of rectification where necessary, assures better-than-average quality and uniformity to users of FRITZSCHE'S ESSENTIAL OILS.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Wormseed Higher in All Markets—Wormwood in Low Supply at Advanced Cost — California Lemon in Good Call —Menthol Shaded—Eucalyptus Very Firm

Developments in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals were few last week so far as prices were concerned. Higher quotations on wormseed and wormwood oil, together with a lowering of prices on distilled ginger constituted the outstanding developments. Demand continued light and irregular, being confined mainly to a coverage of pressing requirements of the present and rarely extending to protection of future needs in a substantial way. Competition played an active part in the market throughout the period and sales at private terms were not unusual. Change in open market quotations rarely resulted.

Wormseed had shown much strength recently and hence the further rise in spot quotations was not surprising. However, with new crop not a great way off, some expect the present price improvement to be short lived unless production shall be far under normal. Small stocks of wormwood oil responded to the impact of more than usual demand and values rose promptly. Here again it is probable that new production will soon change the picture. Java patchouli was higher for shipment.

Excellent demand for California oil fitted snugly with the highly seasonal weather that also raised consumption of orange and lime oils. Eucalyptus retained all of its recent strength and the tendency was still upward. Eucalyptol was correspondingly firmer. Peppermint was in mystifying position: spot prices in some instances were below primary market cost. Anise and cassia held fairly steady.

The Italian national position with regard to essential oils is now satisfactory, according to a report at the second national essential oil and perfumery fair recently held at Naples. It has been found possible to cease the importation of lavender, myrrh, petitgrain, thyme, geranium, rose and certain other essential oils, it was stated. At present, Italy is producing about 600 kilograms of geranium oil each day and three large producers are manufacturing 200 perfume synthetics.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Wormseed, 5c. per lb.
Wormwood, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index number compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
70.2	69.1	68.2	70.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Movement of sweet oil was very good on the whole and the market was very steady throughout the past week. Quotations lacked further change and, if anything, appeared to be slightly firmer.

Amber.—Both crude and refined material were steady in price but consumer interest was not very great. Mainly jobbing interest was shown throughout the week and the total of sales was not very large.

Bay.—A fair-sized and generally seasonal request reached dealers and the movement into consumption tended to strengthen the market position locally without extending the improvement to the point where prices changed. Stocks were ample.

Bergamot. — Complete stability of price prevailed. Demand was irregular and usually involved small quantities. Buyers bought little more than their immediate needs.

Birch Tar. — Slightly improved demand for rectified material showed that article to be maintained firmly as to price and to be clear of the unsettling influence of undue competition between sellers.

Bois de Rose.—Representatives of the Brazilian shippers declared that the replacement cost continued firmly maintained and free from signs of a probable change at an early date. Local quotations were well maintained. Demand was irregular.

Camphor.—No change in the general situation was reported. Imports went usually for manufacturing purposes and there was very little oil left for sale on the open market. Quotations continued to be nominal.

Cassia. — Values were fairly steady even though sales were moderate. The local situation fitted closely with that in the primary market where commerce was hampered by war and hence steady shipment of normal quantities was uncertain.

Citronella.—Rather more selling than usual was reported locally and stocks were moderately smaller. Pricewise, everything seemed to favor the buyer since competition was very keen among dealers. No change in open quotations was made.

Clove.—Producers held prices steady but resellers occasionally quoted prompt deliveries at prices lower than those of the makers. This was a competitive development that was evidence of the not substantial demand on spot.

Cypress.—Domestic sold more freely but the quantities involved were of jobbing size and covered only prompt needs. Imported goods moved poorly but prices held steady.

Eucalyptus. — Underlying strength was pronounced. Replacement cost was very firm at the source and the tendency, if any, was upward. Some fairly important business has been done locally, this looking forward to the time when consumption shall rise.

Geranium. — The market seemed slightly unsettled and while prices lacked quotable change, they seemed to be easier to some extent and to be generally favorable to those coming to the spot with firm orders in hand. Trade was moderate.

Grapeseed.—This item was reported slowly making its way toward a wider and larger use in the cosmetic industry. The production capacity on the Pacific Coast could be expanded. Prices were steady.

Ginger.—The market was lower at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound under competition. Raw material cost was very low and conditions did not point to an early change in that aspect of the market. Demand was fairly good, but the market seemed to favor buyers for the most part.

Lemon.—Consumption of California oil continued in good volume. Conditions of late have been favorable for a large consumption of manufactured products, especially bottled beverages and the like. Prices were firm at $2.50 per pound, comparing with Italian oil quoted at $3.30 to $4. The latter item continued very firm in the primary market.

Lemongrass.—While consumption was not expanding, it was still well maintained at recent volume and consequently prices were generally well stabilized throughout the period. Replacement costs also held up well.

Lime.—The season of best consumption was in full flow and business locally was done on the basis of prices distinctly firm because of the absence of weakness in the several primary markets. Production this year ran behind that a year ago.

Orange.—Seasonal consumption was very good, but because of the ample stocks of all kinds of this item, prices continued inert at comparatively low levels throughout the past week. It was a buyers' market in all respects.

Pennyroyal.—Imported goods were in short supply locally and the market was almost entirely nominal. Domestic goods were in not exceptional supply and were very firm as to price. Demand was not especially good and that tended to offset the situation as to stocks.

Peppermint.—The market was quiet and uneventful. Spot prices in some quarters seemed far lower than prevailing cost in the primary market would permit. The price most generally quoted in natural oil was $2.15 to $2.25 per pound as to seller but as low as $2.05 was named. Demand was dull. Prices in the country held firm.

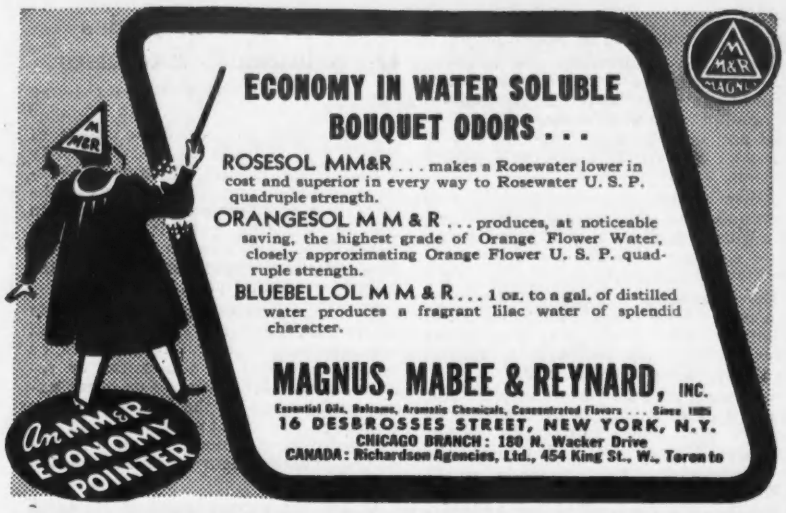
Wormseed.—Continuing and emphasizing the recent accession of strength in values of this item, quotations were higher at $2.30 to $2.40 per pound late last week.

Wormwood.—Unsold stocks were low and a call for fair-sized quantities last week brought sales on the basis of $3.75 to $4 per pound, a moderate advance. New crop influences in the not far distant future will likely change the present fairly strong position.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate. — Steady undertones prevailed. Although demand was not expansive, it was maintained at recent

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7


ECONOMY IN WATER SOLUBLE BOUQUET ODORS . . .
ROSESOL MM&R . . . makes a Rosewater lower in cost and superior in every way to Rosewater U. S. P. quadruple strength.
ORANGESOL M M & R . . . produces, at noticeable saving, the highest grade of Orange Flower Water, closely approximating Orange Flower U. S. P. quadruple strength.
BLUEBELLOL M M & R . . . 1 oz. to a gal. of distilled water produces a fragrant lilac water of splendid character.
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Boston — Chicago — Philadelphia — St. Louis — Los Angeles
Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.

volume and contributed much to the general maintenance of prices.

Anethol. — Undertones were about steady regardless of the recent weakness in raw material prices. Producers of anethol have kept values well stabilized and independent of swings in raw material cost for a considerable period of time.

Anisic Aldehyde. — Stabilized prices continued and the market was subject to a quiet but about normal request that gave support to values and kept competition well in check.

Benzophenone.—Irregular demand was reported. Most orders were for small quantities and volume was low. However, prices were maintained steadily in line with replacement cost.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—More inquiry and a slight gain in jobbing orders was reported. The undertone of the market was steady and prices failed to change in any respect.

Citronellyl Butyrate.—This ester had a fair interest for buyers, and a steady, well-maintained market confirmed prices prevailing over a substantial period of time.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Movement was up to that recently of record, and the higher prices established in the nearby past assumed a very steady position by the close of last week. Competition, so far as price was concerned, has lessened, apparently.

Eucalyptol.—Business broadened moderately and the market kept a stronger undertone, dictated mainly by the much higher prices now prevailing for raw material.

Linalool.—Trading was routine. Requirements of a prompt character constituted the backbone of business last week and was sufficient to make prices hold steadily.

Menthol. — The spot market was slightly lower at $2.90 to $3 per pound, and dullness confined transactions to a strictly jobbing volume of business by the close of the past week.

Menthyl Salicylate.—Preparations involving this sunburn deterrent were said to be having a good season and to have accounted for very good demand for the basic material which sold at firm prices last week.

Menthyl Benzoate. — Business was rather slow. Most consumers seemed to hold fair stocks in reserve and hence volume was not very great during the past week. Prices continued steady.

Essential Oil Microanalysis Discussed in *Chemist Analyst*

A method for the microscopical identification of essential oils is presented in the June *Chemist Analyst*, monthly publication of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, fine chemical manufacturer, Phillipsburg, N. J. Fundamentally the procedure consists of the study of crystalline reaction products under a microscope. Other articles in the edition describe the use of sodium furoate as a preservative for analytical solutions; a rapid method for determining sucrose in chocolate; a quantitative method for the determination of free sulphuric acid, free phosphoric acid, and monocalcium phosphate in mixed fertilizers; and a number of clever laboratory suggestions. Copies of this interesting monthly magazine may be obtained from the Baker company, mentioning the REPORTER.

Trade Briefs

Walgreen Company, Chicago, sales in June totaled $5,551,428, against $5,213,298 in June a year ago.

Callahan Zinc-Lead Company has elected H. J. Hull vice-president and W. P. Shea has been named to the directorate.

American Bitumels Company, Inglewood, Calif., is erecting three corrugated steel tanks, of 20,000 gallons capacity each.

J. C. Browning has been transferred from the Boston office of Commercial Solvents Corporation to the Chicago office at 1817 West Fullerton avenue.

Automatic & Technical Paint Company, Los Angeles, plans the construction of a new factory at 4067 East Washington boulevard, at a cost of $5,300.

United Verde Extension Mining Company directors have been appointed as liquidating trustees of the company by the Court of Chancery, Wilmington. October 16 has been set as the final date for filing claims against the company with A. F. Emory, Register in Chancery, Wilmington.

Revenue Bureau Rules On Salesman's Expenses

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

In a ruling on the compensation of wages for purposes of social security taxation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has held that where the expenses of a salesman exceed his commission for any calendar year it is not permissable to carry over and deduct such excess from commissions payable within the succeeding year.

The term "wages" is held in include all remuneration for employment, and amounts paid to traveling salesmen or other employees as allowances or reimbursement for traveling or other expenses incurred in the business of the employer but only to the extent of the excess of such amounts over the expenses actually incurred and accounted for.

Under the recent ruling it is stated that since the tax imposed by title IX is specifically levied upon a calendar year basis, it is held that where a salesman's expenses exceed his commission for any taxable year such excess may not be carried over and deducted from commissions payable within the subsequent year for the purpose of computing the wages of a salesman for that year.

Furthermore, although only the total wages payable by an employer with respect to employment within a calendar year are required to be reported in a return filed for that year, in computing that total, the wages of each individual employee must be separately determined. That is, the employer may not compute the total wages by deducting the total expenses incurred by all employees from the total commissions payable for employment during the year.

Revenue Bureau Studying Oil Depletion Allowance

OPD Washington Bureau
July 10, 1939

The oil and mineral depletion allowance in the income tax law is again under scrutiny by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and will be a part of a general study of all internal revenue laws to be made this Fall by a subcommittee of the house committee on ways and means.

Appearing before the committee last week to urge the study with a view of rewriting the tax laws to simplify them and remove irritants and provisions which have operated to deter business recovery, the Under Secretary of the Treasury John W. Hanes, stated that the depletion allowance has been given a great deal of study by the Treasury Department during the past few months and will have a report to submit to the sub-committee when this point is reached in its study.

The depletion allowance has been critized for years by some officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau on the grounds that it is unduly favorable to producing companies and deprives the government of considerable revenue, and some two years ago the provision was attacked by the Treasury Department as a loophole and means of tax evasion, but the ways and means committee declined to consider revision at that time.

Narcotic Law Changes Reported to House

—Continued from page 4

ment of the customs laws since 1790. In reporting this bill the committee declared that it has been the experience of enforcement officers that the best way to strike at commercialized crime is through the pocketbooks of the criminals who engage in it.

An exception to provisions of the bill is made in the case of common carriers if it does not appear that the owner or master of the vessel involved, or the owner, driver, or other person in charge of the vehicle or aircraft involved, was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy thereto.

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has called for payment on August 1 all of its $12,000,000 privately held notes due from 1942 to 1945, inclusive. Funds for the retirement of these notes will be obtained through the private sale of another issue of $9,000,000 notes due in three years and from the company's treasury.

What You Can Use

Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

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Two-hundred-eighty-sixth Instalment

Nitrocellulose

Plasticizers for Use in Nitrocellulose

(Continued from July 10 issue)

2:3-Oxynaphthoic acid anilide
4-Oxy-1-tertiary-butylbenzene
Palatine A, M, C, JC
Palatinol IC
Paraplex
Pandol A
Parachlorobenzenesulphonamide
Parachlorobenzenesulphonanilide
Paracresyltoluene sulphonate
Paratoluene cresylsulphonate
Paratoluenealphanaphthol
Paratoluenemethylsulphanilide
Paratoluenesulphamide
Paratoluenesulphanilide
Paratoluenesulphoacetanilide
Paratoluene sulphocresol
Paratoluenesulphodiethylamide
Paratoluenesulphodiphenylamine
Paratoluenesulphoethylamide
Paratoluenesulphoethylanilide
Paratoluenesulphonamide
Paratoluenesulphonamide ethylether
Paratoluenesulphonamidoacetic acid
Paratoluenesulphonanilide
Paratoluenesulphonic acid cresylester
Paratoluenesulphonic acid ethylester
Paratoluenesulphonic acid methylester
Paratoluenesulphonic acid phenylester
2-Paratoluoyl benzoate
Pentacetyllevulose hexacetate
Pentacetyllevulose monoacetate
Pentacetyllevulose octacetate
Pentacetyllevulose tetracetate
Pentaerythritol acetate
Pentaerythritol benzoate
Pentaerythritol formate
Pentaerythritol maleate
Pentaerythritol nitrate
Pentaerythritol oxalate
Pentaerythritol phthalate
Pentaerythritol succinate
Phenanthrene
Phenetol
Phenyl acetylsalicylate
Phenyl benzoate
Phenyl carbonate
Phenyl citrate
Phenyl diethylphosphate
Phenyl formate
Phenyl glycide
Phenyl maleate
Phenyl paratoluenesulphonate
Phenyl phosphate
Phenyl phthalate
Phenyl propionate
Phenyl salicylate
Phenyl tartrate
Phenyl thiophosphate
Phenylacetamide
Phenylaceto-2-naphthalide
Phenylalkyl esters of phosphoric acid
Phenylanilide
Phenylanilide phosphate
Phenylbenzyl ether
Phenylcarbamide
Phenylethyl alcohol
Phenylmethylcarbamide
Phenylparatoluenesulphoethylanilide
Phenyl-phosphoric esters
Phenyl-phosphoricdianilide
Phenyl-phosphoricdiethyl ester
Phenyl-phosphoricdiethylanilide
Phenyl-phosphoricdimethyl ester
Phenyl-phosphoricdimethylanilide
Phenyl-phosphoricdinaphthyl ester
Phenyl-phosphoricdinaphthylanilide
Phenyl-phosphoricdiphenyl ester
Phenyl-phosphoricdiphenylanilide
Phenylurea
Phenylurethane
Phosphoric acid esters of cresols and phenols
Phthalic acid esters of aliphatic alcohols
Phthalic acid ester of 2-butyloctanol
Plastic A
Plasticizer PA,PM,REA
Plastoflex
Plastoform
Plastol
Plastolin
Plastomol
Polyalkylamides of organic acids
Polycarboxylic acid esters of di-2-ethylbutyl phthalate
Polycarboxylic acid esters of di-2-ethylbutyl succinate
Polycarboxylic acid esters of 2-ethyl acetate
Polycarboxylic acid esters of 2-ethylbutanol-1
Polychloroamidins
Prolamin
Propionic acid phenolic esters
Propyl acetylsalicylate
Propyl alphacrotonate
Propyl carbamate
Propyl carbanilate
Propyl carbonate
Propyl mandelate
Propyl oleate
Propyl oxalate
Propyl palmitate
Propyl stearate
Propyleneglycol monoformate
Proteids
Pulegone
Pyrocatechol diethylether
Pyrocatechuic aldehyde
Pyrogallic acid
Quinone
Resorcinol
Resorcinol diacetate
Ricinoleic acid amides
Ricol
Saccharose heptacetate
Saccharose monoacetate
Saccharose octacetate
Saccharose tetracetate
Salipyrin
Salol
Santalol ethoxyacetate
Santalol ethoxychloroacetate
Santalol methoxyacetate
Santalol methoxychloroacetate
Santicizer, 8,9,E-15,B-16
Sextol stearate
Sipalin AOM,MOM
Solvent AEP
Sorbitol acetate
Sorbitol benzoate
Sorbitol formate
Sorbitol hexachloroacetate
Sorbitol maleate
Sorbitol nitrate
Sorbitol oxalate
Sorbitol phthalate
Sorbitol succinate
Sodium-trichlorethylamidin
Succinic acid ester of 2-butyloctanol
Sulphobenzide
Sulphocarbanilide
Sulphonal
Sulphonamides
Sulphonamidoethyl ester
Terpine
Terpinene
Terpioneol
Terpineol formate
Terpineol phthalate
Terpinyl acetate
Terpinyl diacetate
Terpinyl propionate
Tetrabromophthalic acid
Tetracetyllactose heptacetate
Tetracetyllactose octacetate
Tetracetyllactose tetracetate
Tetraethylglycol
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Tetrahydrofurfurylterpinene maleate
Tetrahydromethylpropylbenzene
Tetralin
Tetramethylnaphthalene
Tetra substituted ureas
Tetraphenylurea
Toluene benzylnitrochloride
Toluene bromide
Toluene chloride
Toluene nitrobromide
Toluene nitrochloride
Tolyldimethylpyrazolon
Tolypyrin
Tolypyrin salicylate
Tolysal
Triacetin
Tributyl citrate
Tributyl phosphate
Trichloroethylamidin
Trichloro-tertiary-butyl benzoate
Trichloro-tertiary-butyl lactate
Trichloro-tertiary-butyl succinate
Tricresyl phosphate
Tridimethylcyclohexylcarboxylic acid
Triethyl citrate
Triethyleneglycol dibeta-methyl-normal-amyloxyacetate
Trihydroxybenzene
Trimethyl phosphate
Trimethylnaphthalene
Trimethylurea
Trinitroanisol
Trinitrophenetol
Triphenyl phosphate
Triphenyl thiophosphate
Trixylenol phosphate
Urea
Urea acetate
Urea benzoate
Urea butyrate
Urea formate
Urea naphthoate
Urea nitrate
Urea oxalate
Urea propionate
Urea salicylate
Urea sulphate
Urea valerate
Urethanes
Urethanes, substituted
Veratrol
Vetivenol
Vetivenol acetate
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl choloroacetate
Xylamide
Xylene benzylnitrochloride
Xylene bromide
Xylene chloride
Xylene nitrobromide
Xylene nitrochloride
Xylyl compounds
Zentralit I

(To be continued)

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Rubber Solvent Continues in Heavy Demand — Other Solvents Routine—Crude Wax Reduced in New York—Tankwagon Gasoline Quotations Are Reduced Sharply in Texas

The demand for rubber solvent remained the most satisfactory item in the market for solvents and diluents last week. A gradual slackening in the demand for thinners and v.m. & p. naphthas reflected the dullness in the paint manufacturing trade. Shipments continued steady and remained at the level of the previous week, but there was less inquiry for future sales reported. The light gaseous solvents were firm and in good demand. Buying was well-sustained in both the Midwest and Mid-continent. Price-cutting, which was a factor in the Midwest for several weeks, seemed to be restricted last week.

The crude wax market was weaker in New York and reductions were made. Following several weeks of scarcity, material was available during the period under review, but demand fell off, which accounted for the lower prices. The market was slower in the Midwest, but was one of the strongest in the refined petroleum field in the Mid-continent area. Production of wax in the United States during May totaled 34,440,000 pounds, compared with 35,000,000 in April, and 35,560,000 in May, 1938. Exports totaled 16,045,000 pounds in May, 20,092,000 in April, and 18,976,000 in May of last year. Stocks were 113,925,000 pounds at the close of May, 119,301,000 at the end of April, and 140,826,000 pounds on May 30, 1938. The above figures were compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

Production of natural gasoline in Texas in May registered the usual seasonal decline, being 2,096,025,000 cubic feet, or 7.49 percent less than the April production of 2,265,767,000 cubic feet. The amount of gas produced was 16.30 percent greater than the May, 1938, figure of 1,802,220,000 cubic feet, however, a fact which indicated the steadily increasing consumption of natural gas.

Solvents and Diluents

The market was more or less routine last week with certain suppliers experiencing a slackening in demand for paint ingredients. Gallonage shipped into comsumption held to previous levels, however, and all prices were firm. Although no actual figures were available, consumption of all materials in this group was estimated to be greater during the first half of this year than during the corresponding period in 1938.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Shipments to the cleaning trade held to previous levels during the period under review with prices firm. A falling off of interest in offerings was reported during the latter part of the week, an indication that trade will be a bit slower this week.

High-Solvency Naphtha.—The spot tankcar price of No. 8 material continued firmly at 13c. per gallon while the No. 30 naphtha was quoted at the previous price of 14½c. per gallon, both f.o.b. refinery. Demand was a bit lighter although shipments were steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Lacquer manufacturers showed a little less interest in offerings last week although shipments on contract held to the level of the previous week. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Petroleum Thinners.—Paint manufacturers were entering a period of dullness last week and this lack of activity was reflected in the demand for this ingredient. Inquiries for future delivery were holding fairly well, however, which buoyed up the market. Pricewise there was no change.

Rubber Solvent.—Rubber tire manufacturers continued to deal briskly in this material and a good gallonage was going into consumption. Volume of sales this year to date is estimated to be much greater than during the first half of 1938. The price last week showed strength although no change was made.

Stoddard Solvent.—The cleaning trade was less active in the market for this material although shipments were steady. Call for material was lighter and gallonage smaller during the week. The price held to the level of the previous week.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Similar to the market for petroleum thinners the situation here mirrored the paint trade. A period of dullness appeared during the latter half of the week and indications were that demand would be light for the next month. Prices were firm at the level in force for several weeks.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 13.—Buying of petroleum solvents and diluents is fairly well sustained at this time in most lines. Price cutting has been a continuing factor for some time but seems to be restricted considerably. Paint industry takings have been comparatively good. Cleaners' buying is reported fair. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (Tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; v.m&p. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, July 13.—There is no change in this market with the Stoddards, V.M.P. cleaners, naphthas and rubber solvents remaining at last week's quotations.

Lighter Fractions

Light gaseous solvents in the petroleum hydrocarbon group continued with characteristic steadiness last week. Continued strength in the natural gasoline market, based on reports from the Mid-Continent, have given a firmer background to several materials in this division of the petroleum market. Demand was steady and prices were firm for all materials.

Butanes.—The price for this product has remained unchanged for several months now and showed no indication to change during the period under review. Demand was holding to a satisfactory level and shipments were steady.

Hexane.—The market for this material continued to be buoyed up by the strength and steadiness of the natural gasoline market, although industrial demand, for the most part, was routine. Larger buyers became a bit more active in the market and this factor, coupled with the continued activity of small-lot consumers, caused a noticeable increase in gallonage shipped into consuming channels. Prices were unchanged at 12½c. per gallon for the normal material in car lots, while the car lot prce for the laboratory grade was 14c. per gallon, both basis Group 3.

Heptane.—No changes of consequence were reported by major producers last week, both demand and shipments holding to previous levels. Prices were unchanged at 11c. per gallon for car lots of the mixed material and 11½c. per gallon for the normal, both basis Group 3.

Pentanes. — Conditions surrounding the market tended toward stability during the period under review and no movement of note was present. Material was being called for in a routine manner, one which was satisfactory to suppliers. The slackness in the market that was in evidence two weeks ago did not disappear but this falling off was not of great proportions. Prices were steady at the quoted levels.

Propane.—Similar to hexane the market for this material continued to reflect the strength of the natural gasoline market despite a routine demand. All shipments were for small gallonages, but were in enough volume to lend a steadying tone to the trade. Prices continued at 11½c. per gallon for the normal material and 14c. per gallon for the laboratory grade, both basis Group 3.

Octanes.—The demand for this mixture continued unchanged last week and shipments were steady. The car lot quotation of 12½c. per gallon remained without revision.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Shipments of domestic white mineral oil were satisfactory from a tonnage standpoint last week, although the price continued unchanged. Petrolatum was lacking in new features, while crude wax was reduced in New York.

White Mineral Oils.—The demand for both the domestic and imported material continued without change during the period under review and prices were firm. A major supplier of the domestic material reported that sales volume during the first six months of this year was approximately 10 percent greater than the corresponding period in 1938. One of the larger importers, however, estimated that his sales were much smaller this year.

Petrolatum.—The market was without feature, demand being light and shipments small. The export market continued to hold the spotlight with a good demand from Europe. Domestic industrial consumers have been inactive for nearly a month now, but a pick-up is hoped for the end of this month.

Paraffin.—Available crude scale wax and slackening demand appeared simultaneously in the market during the period under review, a coincidence that forced suppliers to lower prices. The 122-24 a.m.p. material was being offered last week at 2.85c. per pound in car lots in New York. The 124-26 material was quoted at 2.90c., while yellow crude was offered at 2.85c. per pound. Refined prices were firm.

Chicago, July 13.—The refined petroleum wax market is quiet and rather slow.

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for July productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended July 8, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	456,100	428,000	464,400
Kansas	166,300	166,000	167,600
Texas	1,426,500	†1,362,158	1,347,700
Louisiana ..	284,500	264,163	274,750
Arkansas ...	53,900	61,117	59,550
Illinois	187,400	.....	261,700
Eastern	105,900	.....	89,800
Michigan ...	53,200	.....	69,150
Wyoming ...	73,200	.....	57,700
Montana ...	16,100	.....	16,150
Colorado ...	4,800	.....	4,000
New Mexico.	116,100	116,100	106,700
California ..	595,200	‡595,000	610,600
Totals	3,513,200	.....	3,529,800

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of July. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

† Net daily average basic allowable for the thirty-one (31) day period beginning July 1. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during July.

‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

No refinery prices were revised last week and figures below continued unchanged.

	July 15	July 8	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.147	$1.147	$1.26
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.0492869	.0492869	.050625

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

NICKEL CATALYST
Also NICKEL CARBONATE - NICKEL OXIDE, Etc.
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHERWOOD'S
GUARANTEED QUALITY · SHEROLATUM · ALL GRADES
The Improved Petrolatum U. S. P.
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.
REFINERY · WARREN, PA. MAIN OFFICE · ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Highest quality
NAPHTHENIC ACID
U.S.P. and Technical WHITE OILS
CRESYLIC ACID
VISCOUS OILS (extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons)
CALODORANT GAS ODORANT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
225 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEUTROLEUM
ALPHA
GAMMA
MAKES BAD ODORS VANISH!
A few drops of NEUTROLEUM will neutralize instantly the most offensive odors. Originally introduced for use in fly sprays and petroleum-base preparations, it is now proving its effectiveness in hundreds of totally different technical products. Its cost is negligible; its value immeasurable. If your product has a sales-retarding scent you can free it of this handicap. Investigate NEUTROLEUM.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1939 Jan. 1-July 15	1938 Jan. 1-July 15
Commercial crude oil production	661,471,000	648,780,400
	Week ended July 15, 1939	Week ended July 16, 1938
Daily average production	3,523,633	3,269,600
	Week ended July 8, 1939	Week ended July 1, 1939
Estimated motor fuel stock total	80,823,000	81,102,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock total	74,808,000	74,977,000

Buying has been mostly in the form of orders calling for moderate amounts to carry along purchasing firms on a hand-to-mouth basis. Inquiries continue to be fairly good. Tone is rather steady. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4.25c. to 4.3c. per pound; 125-127, 4.35c. to 4.4c.; 127-129, 4.7c. to 4.75c.; 130-132, 5c. to 5.05c.; 132-134, 5.25c. to 5.3c.

Tulsa, July 13.—This product continues to be one of the strongest of all refinery products with the 124-26 American crude being quoted at 2.85 to 3 cents a pound with trading at the latter figure.

Fuels and Lubricants

The market for gasoline in New York was weaker. Reports from the Gulf Coast indicated a steady price level with foreign inquiries and exports good. Demand in the Midwest was abnormally high, and consumption in the Mid-Continent was reaching higher levels.

Gasoline.—The market in the New York Harbor sector was somewhat weaker due to a drop in demand and a consequential increase in stocks. Prices were unchanged.

Kerosene.—The market was routine with no prices changed.

Gas and Fuel Oils.—Increases in the purchases of oil burners gave a steadying tone to the market for light fuel oils. Heavy fuel oil continued firm.

Lubricating Oils.—Refiners of Pennsylvania lubricants reported a satisfactory volume of orders last week with prices unchanged and firm.

Tankwagon Price Changes

The Continental Oil Company lowered gasoline prices 1c. per gallon in Texas to a level of 11½c. for third grade, 13c. for regular, and 15c. for premium. Principal sellers reduced prices ½c. on all grades at Grand Rapids, Mich. Tractor fuel was reduced 4/10c. to a price of 7c. at Wichita.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 13.—Kerosene is sluggish, as are heating oils. Tractor fuel movement is active. Diesel oil buying has been holding up well. Heavy, industrial fuel oil buying is good. Lubricating oils are dull.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; 70-72 octane, regular, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 60-62, 400, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 375, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3⅞c. to 4c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per gallon; No. 1 prime white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; No. 2 straw, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; No. 2 dark, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; No. 3, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, July 13.—The domestic market maintained the same steady price level during the past week, with no change in quoted prices. Foreign inquiries and exports were good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5⅜c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 5⅜c.; 63-67 octane at 5⅞c. and 68-70 octane at 6½c.—all prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued to be quoted at the unchanged price of 7¼c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 80c. per barrel at terminal and 85c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants in this vicinity continued to be quoted at $1.36 per barrel, delivered.

Tulsa, July 13.—Natural gasoline is stronger with demand now keeping pace with supply and large inquiries becoming noticeable in preparation for Fall blending. Following are the approximate prices of the various products traded in refined oil markets of the mid-continent states based upon group three quotations:—

GASOLINE.—60-62 gravity below 62 octane, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 63-66 octane, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 67-69 octane, 4¾c. to 5⅛c. gallon and the 70-72 octane at 5c. to 5⅜c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Strong, with the 26-70 grade at 2¾c. per gallon and the 18-55 at 3¼c. per gallon in both Oklahoma and Texas.

KEROSENE.—Soft, with the 41-43 grade at 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per gallon and the 42-44 grade 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.

DISTILLATES.—Quotations are irregular with No. 1 prime white at 3⅜c. per gallon and straw at 3¼c. No. 2 is in fair demand at 2¾c. to 3c. and gas oils are available at 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.

FUEL OIL.—Quotations easier. The 24-28 grade is 85c. to 90c. per barrel, while the grades below 15 degrees vary from 45c. to 65c.

LUBRICANTS.—This market is listless and prices remain unchanged with some irregularity cropping out in various grades of bright stocks and neutrals.

Crude Oil Daily Output Up

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States during the week ended July 8 totaled 3,529,800 barrels, compared with 3,463,000 barrels in the previous week, an increase of 66,800, according to the American Petroleum Institute. An increase of 35,550 barrels in the daily average output of Texas was the most important change. Stocks of gasoline at the end of the week were 80,823,000 barrels, compared with 81,102,000 barrels in the preceding week, a decline of 279,000. Finished gasoline stocks declined 169,000 barrels to 74,808,000.

H. S. Sanders has been elected treasurer of the Union Oil Company of California, succeeding I. M. Rust, who has retired.

Lance Creek Oil Price Will Be Argued July 27

OPD Washington Bureau
July 13, 1939

A hearing on the proper price of crude oil produced in the Lance Creek field in Wyoming, for purposes of fixing the government royalty, has been set before the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Washington July 27.

Following a report by the Geological Survey that the price of Lance Creek oil was lower than that from most other Mid-continent fields, the Secretary of the Interior ordered, effective July 1, that for the purpose of computing government royalty the price should be 4 cents per barrel above the posted Mid-continent price for crude of 40 degrees gravity, or currently $1.14 per barrel. Producers in the Lance Creek field protested and the hearing was ordered, but meanwhile producers are to be billed for royalty on the basis established, subject to adjustment upon adjudication of the appeal.

Trade Briefs

E. J. Cameron has been made director of the Washington research laboratory of the National Canners Association.

Shell Union Oil Corporation, this city, has named Lewis E. Pierson, honorary chairman of the Irving Trust Company, to its directorate.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, will launch its third new 18,100-ton welded tanker from dry dock at Chester, Pa., July 29. The vessel, with a capacity of 6,552,000 gallons, will be named after E. J. Henry, vice-president of the company.

German interests are participating in a company recently organized in Yugoslavia to develop the petroleum resources of that country. The management of the new company will include leading personalities of the German petroleum industry. It is expected in Yugoslavia that the necessary industrial equipment and trained personnel for the venture will be provided by Germany.

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Fertilizer Materials

Contract Negotiations Hold Primary Interest—Maximum Discounts on Potash End This Week—Imported Blood Up, Hoofmeal Down — Sales Last Year Up Two Per Cent

The spotlight for the fertilizer industry was focused last week on the negotiations for this year's contracts with booking apparently being carried on in a satisfactory manner. Contracting for delivery of potash materials was especially good, with buyers anxious to place orders before the expiration of the maximum discount period on July 19. A similar situation existed in the market for sulphate of ammonia which is being shipped this month at a price concession.

The interest in the spot delivery market was waning, with buyers operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. Although imported blood was slightly advanced, organics prices on the New York market were easier. The status of the Chicago market was comparable, with hoofmeal the only reduction made in a list of weak prices. In the South, ordering was at a virtual standstill and interest was concentrated on a cotton crop plagued by torrential rains and the boll weevil.

Reductions in railroad freights from Southern ports to inland points may be effective within the next two weeks. If these reductions, submitted by the Southern Freight Association, are put into effect, several fertilizer companies will adjust prices. Two potash companies have announced that when and if these rates become effective they will adjust, retroactive to June 1, 1939, all invoices covering shipments to inland destinations affected by such reductions.

Exports of fertilizer materials from the United States during May totaled 148,095 long tons, 16 percent higher than the May, 1938, tonnage of 127,496. Greatest increase was registered for potash with ammonia sulphate, hard rock, and superphosphate also being shipped in larger quantities. Totaling 147,175 long tons, May imports exceeded the May, 1938, imports of 126,150 long tons, by 17 percent. The increase was due to larger imports of potash salts and phosphate materials.

Total fertilizer sales during the 1938-39 fiscal year, as indicated by the sales of tax tags, amounted to approximately 7,554,000 tons in seventeen States, according to the National Fertilizer Association. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, when sales were $7,537,000, this was an increase of 2 percent. With the exception of 1936-37 consumption in the year just ended was the highest since 1929-30. Sales in June amounted to 93,825 tons, compared with 117,073 tons in June, 1938. Further comparative figures will be found in the table below.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, imp., 10c. per unit-ton, c.i.f. ports.

Reduced

Hoofmeal, bulk, 15c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chicago.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Sole noteworthy activity in the market for ammoniates last week was the booking of contracts for delivery of various materials during this fiscal year. Only two price changes were made during the week with imported blood advancing and hoofmeal being reduced.

Nitrate of Soda.—Producers and suppliers were negotiating contracts last week on the same scale that was in force last season. Bookings for future delivery were being made at a satisfactory rate.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Signing of contracts for delivery during the new season was proceeding steadily during the period under review, with sales being made for July shipment at $26.50 per ton.

Dried Blood.—The imported material was advanced 10c. per unit-ton to a new figure of $2.75, c.i.f. ports. All other blood materials were unchanged with the market quiet.

Fish Scrap. — No new developments were reported with the catch still light and producers booked up for the time being.

Hoofmeal.—The material was selling at $2.50 per unit-ton in bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, which was 15c. lower than the previously quoted figure.

Tankage. — There was little demand for supplies and prices were easier, although no actual changes were made.

Potashes

Contracting for the new fiscal year was being carried on in a manner satisfactory to suppliers. Prospective buyers seemed anxious to take on commitments before the maximum discount period ends. The last day when the 12 percent discount is available to buyers of both domestic and imported material is this Wednesday, July 19.

Phosphates

Trade in bone materials was slack during the period under review with buyers indisposed to add to stocks. Superphosphate was being sold at the previously quoted price and the market for phosphate rock was dull.

Bone Materials. — Previously quoted prices prevailed last week although there was a tendency toward weakness in the market. Demand was sluggish.

Phosphate Rock. — Shipments were small during the week. Demand was lacking and suppliers were not looking forward to any immediate pick-up.

Superphosphate. — Sales were being made on the same basis as last year with prices continuing unchanged. The guaranteed 16 percent material in bulk was sold at $8 per ton; run-of-pile material, same basis, $7.50 per ton; and triple material, 40-48 percent a.p.a., 70c. per unit-ton. All above prices were f.o.b. cars, boat, Baltimore.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The market for sulphur and pyrites was virtually at a stand-still last week with only a small call for material in evidence in the market. Pricewise there was no change.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 12.—Interest in fertilizers is confined chiefly to a study of new prices announced in recent days. There is very little ordering reported in the south. Reports on superphosphate production show the season closed with smaller than usual carry-over of stocks, and a belief that recently announced prices have firm support. Crop conditions are being closely watched by fertilizer men for indications of probable demands next season. Torrential rains and much cloudiness during the past week have increased the boll weevil threat. Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Unannounced for interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, bulk, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—July, $26.50 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $24.50 per ton, southeastern mills.

BLOOD.—$2.35, basis, Chicago.

NITROGENOUS.—Imported, $2.40 per unit, port basis.

BONE.—3 and 50 steam bone meal, $25 per ton, basis, Chicago.

Baltimore, July 12.—The inquiry for crude fertilizer materials continues to lag. The current quotations show little or no change, being about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—The additions made to the quantities of scrap available were of fair proportions. Sales of several hundred tons of new scrap have been concluded on a when-and-if-made basis at the previous figure of $3.35 and 10c. per unit-ton. According to present calculations about 8,000 tons of new material have been recorded, and the firmness in the market is encouraging. Menhaden meal is $49 per ton in carload lots, with sardine meal at $47 to $47.50 per ton for spot and nearby delivery.

TANKAGE.—The market for this ammoniate continues quiet and unchanged, with small quantities of fertilizer material sold at $2.75 and 10 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

DRIED BLOOD.—$2.50 per unit-ton f.o.b.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Unchanged at $7.50 for run-of-pile and $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stock basis Baltimore.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—$6.50 per ton f.o.b. shipping point, which brings the price at Baltimore up to about $9 to $9.50 per ton. Contracts for delivery over the year are being concluded at that level.

Chicago, July 13.—Additional downward revision in market values has been reported in certain grades of fertilizer materials, mirroring a weaker tone that has been noted for some time. The current market activity is dull, as buyers apparently do not wish to extend their purchases very far, and are continuing to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis. Inquiries are mostly limited to material for which there is an immediate need, and limited quantities are involved. Blood is slow. Cracklings are unchanged to a shade easier.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.25 to $2.35 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.80 to $2.90 and 10c.; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.65; liquid stick, $1.50 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $23 to $24; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50 percent, $26 to $28; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $24 to $26; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $42.50; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $47.50 to $52.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 75c. to 80c.

San Francisco, July 11.—The fertilizer market is generally a quiet affair. Tank-

—*Continued on page 50*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: June

	P. C. of 1938.	June 1939.	June 1938.	June 1937.	P. C. of 1938.	July-June 1938.-39.	July-June 1937.-38.	July-June 1936-37.
		Equivalent tons*				Equivalent tons*		
South—								
Virginia†	131	11,252	8,568	9,125	103	418,982	406,419	457,222
North Carolina	95	24,630	26,023	30,484	108	1,207,654	1,120,300	1,217,055
South Carolina	71	14,179	19,858	19,515	101	672,753	666,746	776,514
Georgia	48	6,024	12,452	13,152	102	736,179	720,963	873,813
Florida†§	65	18,593	28,645	20,326	100	547,698	549,965	569,363
Alabama	73	7,010	9,650	9,850	104	552,600	533,060	624,200
Mississippi	9	733	8,250	10,545	97	293,478	301,180	330,230
Tennessee†	418	1,170	280	650	100	133,911	134,472	145,208
Arkansas‡	309	772	250	.....	110	70,822	64,600	71,050
Louisiana†	84	1,600	1,900	850	102	150,046	147,518	158,467
Texas†	69	205	360	300	106	92,738	87,401	86,178
Oklahoma	12	15	125	5	90	7,533	8,405	6,185
Totals South	74	86,192	116,361	114,802	103	4,884,394	4,741,029	5,315,485
Midwest—								
Indiana	140	656	469	281	99	265,053	266,834	274,090
Illinois	..	...	...	412	99	42,648	43,111	50,021
Kentucky	..	6,975	188	313	92	111,291	120,504	110,440
Missouri	6	2	32	19	88	66,421	75,781	100,353
Kansas	..	...	23	...	95	15,992	16,894	12,015
Totals Midwest	..	7,633	712	1,025	96	501,315	523,124	546,919
Grand totals	80	93,825	117,073	115,827	102	5,385,709	5,264,153	5,862,404

* Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and may be slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.

† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.

‡ Excludes 64,450 tons of cottonseed meal for July-June combined, but no separation is available for the amount used as fertilizer from that used as feed.

§ Includes 66,929 tons of phosphatic and lime materials for July-June, 1938-39.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Whaling Industry Asks Easing of Restrictions

OPD Washington Bureau
July 11, 1939

The current interest of the Department of State and other government officials in securing the consent of Congress for an official expedition to establish American claims to lands in the Antarctic is being used by representatives of the American whaling industry to secure support for legislation to remove the restrictions placed on it by the revenue act of 1938.

This law changed the definition of American fisheries so that the excise tax on imported whale oil applies to operations employing any vessels registered under foreign flags. The provision became effective July 1, 1939. American whaling concerns have declared their inability to purchase or have built in the United States killer or chaser boats suitable for use in Antarctic waters, and Department of Commerce regulations prevent the transfer to the American flag of such vessels built abroad. Bills to permit such registry are pending before the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries but are not expected to be reported out.

Recently a series of resolutions was introduced in the house to postpone the effective date of the 1938 provision until July 1, 1944, which would give the industry an additional five years to acquire killer boats capable of American registry. Among these are H.J.R. 344, introduced by Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York; H.J.R. 347, introduced by Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan; and H.J.R. 353, introduced by Representative John M. Dingell of Michigan. All are pending before the ways and means committee, but no date has been set for their consideration.

Support for these resolutions is being sought in a circular sent to members of Congress and other persons by the newly formed American Whaling Information Service, conducted by the Western Operating Corporation, New York, one of the two American whaling companies interested in whaling in the Antarctic and the South Pacific. This circular not only refers to the importance of an American whaling industry in substantiating claims of the United States to rights in the Antarctic and in maintaining the position of the United States in participating in international conferences for the conservation of whales, but also points out the benefits in employment and effects on other industries of the whale oil business and asserts that whale oil is of importance in many industries and does not compete with any domestic agricultural product.

R. G. Wallace, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation, Chicago, has been named vice president of the Masonite Company of Canada, Ltd. Gatineau, Que. S. L. de Carterest vice-president of the Canadian International Paper Company, Montreal, is president of the new corporation.

Obituaries

John W. R. Crawford

John William Roy Crawford, formerly vice-president of Standard Oil Company and president of Union Oil Company, died in his home in New Rochelle, July 6. He was 71 years old.

Born in Salamanca, N. H., Mr. Crawford was educated at Trinity College. He obtained a position with Standard Oil immediately after graduation and served in various capacities until he was named vice-president in charge of the Rockefeller natural gas interests. He held this post until the company was ordered dissolved by the courts in 1912 and then became head of Union Oil Company. He retired fifteen years ago when the latter company merged with the Shell interests.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Mabel Nast, a daughter and two sons.

Alexander McLaughlin

Alexander McLaughlin, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the McLaughlin Gormley King Company, manufacturing chemist, importer and miller, Minneapolis, died in his home in that city July 7. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Born on a farm near Gortin, Tyrone county, Northern Ireland, Mr. McLaughlin came to the United States as a youth, settling first in Philadelphia, then in St. Paul, in 1883. When he first reached St. Paul, Mr. McLaughlin entered the employ of the Lyman & Eliel Drug Company, which subsequently became the Minneapolis Drug Company. He left that company's employ in 1901 to found the Twin City Drug Mills, the purpose of which organization was that of importing, milling and manufacturing crude botanical drugs. The outgrowth of the Twin City Drug Mills, which was a partnership, was the formation in 1907 of the corporation, the McLaughlin Gormley King Company.

Shortly after the close of the World War, the organization became interested in other lines, especially spices, extracts and insecticides. The services of Charles B. Gnadinger were obtained in 1919 with a view to research along these lines. In 1934 Mr. McLaughlin's illness necessitated his withdrawal from active day-to-day participation in the business. He was elected chairman of directorate in 1935, the year in which the corporation sold the last remaining vestiges of its crude drug business.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Walter J. Kronzer, Houston, Tex., and Miss Isabel McLaughlin, Minneapolis; a son, George A. McLaughlin, Minneapolis; two brothers, William and David of Ireland, and five grandchidren.

Charles W. Bogert, manager of the New York office of the Armstrong Cork Company, died in his home in Pelham, N. Y., July 11. He had been affiliated with the Armstrong organization for twenty years.

Willard Leo Borough, general superintendent of the General Petroleum Corporation died July 2 in his home in Los Angeles. He was fifty-five years of age. Surviving are his wife, one sister and two brothers.

Charles M. Claeys, assistant general manager of the export department of Texas Company, petroleum products, this city, died from a heart ailment in his home in Willimantic, Conn., July 9. He was forty-eight years of age. Surviving are his wife and daughter.

Joseph W. Hartman, vice-president of the Imperial Oil & Gas Products Company, Pittsburgh, died in Alexandria, La., June 12, from injuries he sustained in an automobile mishap four days previous. He was thirty-five years of age. Surviving are his wife, five children, two brothers, and his father, Joseph Hartman, president of the Imperial Oil organization.

Edwin C. Lewis, retired paint manufacturer, died July 3 in his home in Van Nuys, Calif. He was eighty years old. Surviving are his widow and a daughter.

Harry L. Stearns, assistant controller of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died July 10 in his Summer home in Cleveland, N. Y. He was forty-eight years of age. Surviving are his wife and a son.

E. Nielson Streuber, founder of the Streuber Oil Company, Erie, Pa., which was acquired by the Cities Service Company in 1932, died in Erie, Pa., July 7. He was forty-nine year of age.

Horace E. Stump, director of research for the New England Lime Company, Canaan, Conn., died in a hospital in Sharon, Conn., July 10. He was fifty-one years of age. He had previously worked as a chemical engineer for the Kimberly-Clark Corporation and the New Jersey Zinc Company. Surviving are his wife and brother.

Color Process Developed For Measuring Heat

A well-known German chemical concern has succeeded in developing an improved thermo-color process which employs the use of metal salts as pigments incorporated in paint for determining temperatures changes of machinery, motors, radiators, electrical apparatus, metal parts, alloys, etc., which cannot be ascertained by the usual physical methods.

The process marks a considerable advance over thermo-color methods heretofore employed involving the use of metal double salts such as mercury iodide, silver iodide and also various arsenic, antimony, and lead salts. Paints incorporating these salts, while changing color upon being subjected to certain degrees of heat, offer the marked disadvantage of reverting to their previous color, upon cooling. The new process is especially valuable in that the paint permanently retains the color to which it is changed upon registering specific degrees of temperature, according to American consulate general in Frankfort-on-Main.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations Off in May

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, the margarin manufacturers' production in May, 1939, compared with May, 1938, as follows:—

	Pounds May. 1939.	Pounds May. 1938.
Total production of uncolored oleomargarin.	*22,578,516	†28,377,71
Total withdrawn tax-paid	22,806,168	28,715,80

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in May, 1939, compare with May, 1938, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds May. 1939.	Pounds May. 1938.
Babassu oil	1,320,730	684,24
Beef fat	22,384	.....
Coconut oil	2,937,713	7,706,15
Corn oil	23,695	11,46
Cottonseed oil	6,772,514	9,939,30
Derivative of glycerin	53,417	79,35
Lecithin	3,290	6,42
Milk	4,468,069	5,478,80
Neutral lard	73,377	166,25
Oleo oil	987,278	1,335,92
Oleo stearin	288,927	273,50
Oleo stock	73,087	151,39
Palm oil	540	.....
Palm kernel oil	7,543	469,92
Peanut oil	194,105	256,78
Rice oil	.....	18,20
Salt	975,501	1,163,31
Soda benzoate	9,708	10,55
Soybean oil	5,526,001	2,045,93
Vitamin concentrate	1,109	1,15
Totals	23,741,188	29,741,80
Total production of colored oleomargarin	‡120,044	‖122,36
Total withdrawn tax-paid	20,796	38,34

In Colored Margarin

Babassu oil	2,589	.....
Coconut oil	26,498	53,02
Color	101	12
Corn oil	3	
Cottonseed oil	8,015	18,48
Cottonseed stearin	780	.....
Derivative of glycerin	474	29
Lecithin	2	
Milk	30,420	29,91
Neutral lard	3,541	5,05
Oleo oil	15,108	17,96
Oleo stearin	1,000	
Oleo stock	20	24
Palm kernel oil	72	23
Peanut oil	48	6
Salt	7,526	6,37
Soda benzoate	43	7
Soybean oil	42,022	7,35
Vitamin concentrate	1	.....
Totals	136,263	139,21

* Of the amount produced, 35,055 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 20,373 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 1,824 pounds were reworked.
‖ Of the amount produced, 127 pounds were reworked.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 49

age seems to be a day-to-day price situation with apparently no standards on which to base a trading scale. Fish meal is being ordered in moderate quantity, and Oregon and Washington are getting into production right away. Blood and bone are steady. Ruling prices are:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—In 100-pound bags, $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles Harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producers' plant. Bags, 85c. per unit.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—$40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P. A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Eleven percent N. and 48 percent P.A. material, $53 per ton, cars, port basis, and $1 per ton extra for delivery inland.

FISH MEAL.—Spot California sardine meal, old season, $46 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Fhancisco/Monterey. New crop, for delivery out of July, August and September production in California, Oregon and Washington, quoted at $41 July; $40 August-September.

TANKAGE.—Unground, wet rendered, $2.65 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Dry rendered, ground, $42.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; unground, dry rendered, 70c. to 72½c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Quoted at $2.50 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

Louis Wels, secretary of the Twin City Shellac Company, importer and manufacturer, Brooklyn, left last week with his family for an eight-week trip to California. Mr. and Mrs. Wels are observing their twentieth wedding anniversary.

Paul Mahler, who has been a consultant chemist under his own name since 1926, has moved his headquarters to the resin plant of Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, Newark, N. J., where he is in charge of the manufacturing and development operations.

View 1,000 feet down the No. 2 shaft at Potash Company of America mines near Carlsbad, N. M.
POTASH COMPANY of America
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
MERCANTILE TRUST BUILDING BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BUILDING ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PCA
RED MURIATE

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACENAPHTENE—19 cks, C Hardy, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
ACID, CRESYLIC—5 dms, Crowley Tar Prod-cust Co, Samaria, Liverpool
200 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
NITRIC—25 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Tunaholm, Gothenburg
SHEANUT OIL—148 dms, Haas Bros, Veen-dam, Rotterdam
THIOGLYCOLLIC—1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, American Banker, London
VANADIC—92 bgs, Penson & Co, Tunaholm, Gothenburg
ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—28 cs, H Baron & Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
28 cs, Consumers Import Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
56 cs, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
ALCOHOL COMPOUND—81 dms, L V Long-hurst, Rosario, San Juan
ALOE—85 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Flora, Curacao
AMMONIA SULPHATE—700 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Veendam, Rotterdam
SULPOCYANIDE—35 kgs, American Cyan-amid & Chem Co, Samaria, Liverpool
ANISE—60 bgs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
10 bgs, R D Heins, Veendam, Rotterdam
STAR—100 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Nosiro, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—488 bgs, Santa Lucia, Antofagasta
ARECANUT—200 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Worcester, Colombo
ARROWROOT—10 cs, J P Smith & Co, Ameri-can Banker, London
ARSENIC—239 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—2 cs, Winsor & New-ton, American Banker, London
ASBESTOS—543 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksib, Leningrad
ASPHALT—340 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Sea-train New Orleans, Havana
1 car, A V Berner & Co, Seatrain New Or-leans, Havana
274 bgs, Hood Rubber Co, Seatrain New Orleans, Havana
1 car, A V Berner & Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
1,320 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
200 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Mexico, Havana
4 dms, American Export Line, Exminster, Thessaloniki
BABASSU KERNELS—3,332 bgs, General Food Corp, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
BARYTES—13 cars, United Color Pigment Co, Seatrain New Orleans, Havana
BISMUTH, REFD—150 cs, Cerro de Pasco Copper Co, Santa Rita, Callao
BRISTLES—50 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Tan-cred, Hongkong
100 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tancred, Hongkong
20 cs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Tan-cred, Hongkong
63 cs, Tancred, Hongkong
55 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tancred, Kobe
35 cs, N Wagman & Co, Tancred, Kobe
2 cs, Hansa, Hamburg
4 cs, M Droverman & Son, American Bank-er, London
29 cs, American Banker, London
4 cs, F W Von Stade, Nosiro, Dairen
232 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
12 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Nosiro, Tien-tsin
20 cs, N Wagman & Co, Nosiro, Dairen
121 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Nosiro, Dairen
37 cs, F H Cone & Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
20 cs, N Wagman & Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
250 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Turksib, Lenin-grad
50 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Sons, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
40 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
18 cs, Hughes Autograf Brush Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
2 cs, Rubberset Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
40 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
1 cs, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
50 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
38 cs, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CALCIUM, METALLIC—14 cs, Charles Hardy, Excambion, Marseilles
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Pilsudski, Gdynia
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, City of Rayville, Bombay
10 cs, Vinni, Bombay
22 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, City of Worcester, Colombo
CASEIN—84 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—104 bls, A G Dunn, Kertosono, Ba-tavia
44 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Kertosono, Batavia
74 bls, A G Dunn, Rhexenor, Padang
50 bls, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
100 bls, S L Jones & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
352 bls, A G Dunn, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
1,300 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
BROKEN—300 bls, Nosiro, Hongkong
300 bls, S L Jones & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
240 bls, A G Dunn, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
BUDS—250 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
ROLLS—100 bls, A G Dunn, Tancred, Hong-kong
200 bls, B H Old & Co, Tancred, Hongkong
300 bls, A G Dunn, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
200 bls, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cape Corso, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cape Corso, Bavia
7,650 bgs, Cape Corso, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Cape Corso, Maceio
3,394 bgs, Cape Corso, Pernambuco
1 bg, Analy Corp, Cape Corso, Maceio
830 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
3,948 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cape Corso, Camocim
877 bgs, Flora, Curacao
CASTOR BEANS—3,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mandu, Rio Janeiro
4,250 bgs, Mandu, Bahia
CELERY SEED—50 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
100 bgs, City of Worcester, Colombo
CHALK, COMMON—1,000 bgs, R L Watkins Co, American Banker, London
PRECIPITATED—425 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, American Banker, London
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS — 25 cs, Vulcania, Trieste
CHEMICALS—5 cks, Europa, Bremen
1,016 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cs, I E Bernard & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
4 bbls, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
18 cs, 2 bbls, Chemical Marketing Co, Hansa, Hamburg
2 cks, Hansa, Hamburg
20 dms, 1 cs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
70 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Drottning-holm, Gothenburg
2 bbls, F Behrend, Drottningholm, Gothen-burg
4 cs, Erich G Mantius, Normandie, Havre
2 cks, 7 cs, Hoffmann-La Roche, Nor-mandie, Havre
2 cs, Ciba Co, Normandie, Havre
7 cs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
5 dms, Jungmann & Co, Black Eagle, Ant-werp
33 bbls, Pilsudski, Gdynia
300 bgs, 40 cks, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
150 bgs, Philipp Bros, Henri Jaspar, Ant-werp
30 dms, Richards Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
23 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
20 cs, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
CHINA CLAY—125 cks, Samaria, Liverpool
25 cks, E Fougera & Co, American Banker, London
CHROME METAL—4 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, American Banker, London
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—10 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
CLOVES—1 bg, Silverteak, Singapore
2,870 bgs, Kertosono, Batavia
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
1 cs, 1 cn, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
15 dms, 27 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
61 cks, General Aniline Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
33 cks, 23 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
COCA LEAVES—134 bls, Maywood Chem Works, Santa Rita, Salaverry
140 bls, Maywood Chem Works, Santa Lucia, Salaverry
COCOA BEANS—345 bgs, Superintendence Co, New Toronto, Lagos
47 bgs, Daggett Chocolate Co, Rosario, San Juan
5,970 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Gansfjord, Almirante
250 bgs, General Food Corp, Leif, Trujillo
2,023 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Leif, Trujillo
750 bgs, Machado & Co, Leif, Sanchez
2,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Leif, Sanchez
1,600 bgs, Machado & Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
800 bgs, Cape Corso, Para
64 bgs, Ancon, Southern Pacific Ports
3,000 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Trujillo
250 bgs, Middleton & Co, Uruguay, Port Spain
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Uruguay, Port Spain
107 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Flora, Mara-caibo
40 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Flora, Curacao
10 bgs, Flora, Curacao
1,500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mandu, Bahia
900 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Juan, Macoris
1,950 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Juan, Sanchez
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, San Juan, Puerto Plata
2,000 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Juan, Puerto Plata
132 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Santa Paula, Puerto Cabello
750 bgs, Santa Paula, Puerto Cabello
103 bgs, Mecke & Co, Santa Paula; Curacao
2,275 bgs, W & A Leaman, Statendam, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—2 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
COCONUT DESIC—2,576 cs, Philippine Desic Coconut Corp, Tancred, Zamboanga
1 cs, Dodwell & Co, Tancred, Manila
1,855 pkgs, General Food Corp, Tancred, Manila
1,127 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Tancred, Manila
1,250 cs, Wood & Selick, Tancred, Manila
1,567 cs, Dodwell & Co, Tancred, Manila
150 cs, J H Vavasseur Co, City of Worces-ter, Colombo
6,000 pkgs, General Food Corp, Niel Maersk, Manila
1,624 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, Niel Maersk, Manila
125 cs, Balfour-Guthrie, Niel Maersk, Ma-nila
COCONUTS—110 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Ro-sario, San Juan
760 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Ancon, Cristo-bal
60 hlf bgs, A Miranda, Coamo, San Juan
20 hlf bgs, R Mandonado, Coamo, San Juan
75 bgs, Josephine Ramirez, Coamo, San Juan
25 bgs, Caribbean Trading Co, Coamo, San Juan
100 bgs, E A Marketing Co, Coamo, San Juan
1,851 bgs, General Food Corp, Jamaica, Kingston
COLORS—1 cs, Akatos, Inc, Hansa, Hamburg
1 ck, Koscherak Bros, Normandie, Havre
20 cks, Kentler Bros, Binnendijk, Antwerp
DRY—6 kgs, Fezandie & Sperrie, Samaria, Liverpool
COPPER, PRECIP—782 bgs, Estrella, Mar-seilles
CORIANDER SEED—141 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Vulcania, Dubrovnik
CORK—12 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, American Banker, London
SHAVINGS—670 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
WASTE—163 bls, Mundet Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
850 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
CORK, WASTE—1,380 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
WOOD—11 bls, Mundet Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
227 bls, Estrella, Lisbon
120 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Estrella, Lisbon
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Estrella, Lisbon
100 bls, Exminster, Lisbon
25 bls, H Suhl, Vulcania, Lisbon
10 bls, Vulcania, Lisbon
COTTON LINTERS—115 bls, Mandu, Rio de Janeiro
DERRIS CHIPS—50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Rhexenor, Samarang
50 cs, J F Frank, Rhexenor, Batavia
DOGWOOD BARK—150 bgs, Jamaica, Kings-ton
DYES, ALIZARIN—10 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
9 dms, 29 cks, 18 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN — 2 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Europa, Bremen
19 cks, 1 pkg, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
44 cans, 19 cks, 2 cs, Ciba Co, Normandie, Havre
13 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Normandie, Havre
32 cks, Geigy Co, Normandie, Havre
20 dms, L & R Organic Prod, Statendam, Rotterdam
103 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
34 dms, 100 cks, 3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
6 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Veendam, Rotterdam
EGG YOLK, HEN—56 cs, Chase National Bank, Nosiro, Tientsin
168 cs, Public National Bank, Nosiro, Tientsin
112 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
56 cs, Æ Kanematsu & Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
112 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Nosiro, Tientsin
112 cs, D L Moss & Co, Nosiro, Tsingtao
112 cs, Melchers, Inc, Niel Maersk, Kobe
EPHEDRA—156 bls, S B Penick & Co, Nosiro, Tientsin
ERGOT—20 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
FENNEL SEED—86 bgs, Vinni, Bombay
FERTILIZER, NITRATE PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
FILTER PAPER—8 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Banker, London
FISH LIVERS—30 cans, G W Micherson Co, Nosiro, Kobe
230 tins, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Nosiro, Yokohama
605 tins, Atlantic Coast Fisheries Export Co, Nosiro, Yokohama
FLAXSEED—1,000 tons, 40,000 bu, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
2,540 tons, 101,600 bu, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Erviken, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—137 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Vinni, Bombay
78 bgs, Transcontinental Foreign Service, Vinni, Bombay
135 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Vinni, Bombay
349 bgs, Vinni, Bombay
GAMBIER—600 cs, Kertosono, Belawan Deli
210 bgs, E E Androvette, Silverteak, Singa-pore
260 cs, Rhexenor, Singapore
GELATIN—2 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
1 cs, Titan Shipping Co, Normandie, Havre
POWDERED—140 bgs, 8 bbls, 5 dms, 5 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Statendam, Rotter-dam
2 cs, International Selling Corp, Binnen-dijk, Antwerp
SHEET—196 cs, J J Murphy & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
50 cs, International Selling Corp, Binnen-dijk, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—52 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
GINGER ROOT—4 bgs, Ramon Derra, Coamo, San Juan
34 bgs, United Fruit Co, Jamaica, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—2 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hansa, Hamburg
WINDOW—1 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
26 cs, Leo Popper & Sons, Samaria, Liver-pool
58 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
50 cs, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
7 cs, Exminster, Leghorn
1,900 cs, Chase National Bank, Turksib, Leningrad
GLUE, POWD—100 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Ex-cambion, Marseilles
SHEET—20 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Excambion, Marseilles
STONES—2 cs, Rex & Reynolds, Excambion, Marseilles
GLYCERIN—12 dms, Augvald, Buenos Aires
99 dms, Armour & Co, Erviken, Buenos Aires
99 dms, Erviken, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Silverteak, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Silverteak, Tamatave
246 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, City of Worcester, Colombo
263 bgs, City of Worcester, Colombo
GREASE, WOOL—28 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Samaria, Liverpool
38 dms, Port St John, Melbourne
GUM, ARABIC—300 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, American Importer, Liverpool
150 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, American Im-porter, Liverpool
150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, American Im-porter, Liverpool
BENZOIN—10 cs, Paul Elbogen & Co, Silver-teak, Sibolga
8 cs, Rhexenor, Singapore
COPAL—200 baskets, Stroock & Wittenberg, Kertosono, Batavia
992 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Kertosono, Batavia
202 baskets, Leghorn Trading Co, Korto-sono, Batavia
202 bgs, W H Scheel, Tancred, Manila
112 baskets, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silver-teak, Macassar
44 baskets, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Silverteak, Macassar
169 baskets, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sil-verteak, Macassar
466 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silverteak, Ma-cassar
63 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Silverteak, Ma-cassar
GUM, COPAL—200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silverteak, Macassar
35 bgs, 25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silverteak, Singapore
60 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Silverteak, Singapore
714 baskets, Kertosono, Batavia
100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
204 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Niel Maersk, Manila
DAMMAR—200 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Ker-tosono, Batavia
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Kertosono, Batavia
100 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Kerto-sono, Batavia
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Kertosono, Batavia
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Kertosono, Singa-pore
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Kertosono, Singapore
100 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silverteak, Batavia
70 bgs, 100 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silverteak, Singapore
50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silverteak, Singapore
150 cs, 1,120 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Silver-teak, Singapore
GAMBOGE—1 half ton, Rhexenor, Singapore
GHATTI—60 bgs, Vinni, Bombay
JATOBA—1 bg, Analy Corp, Cape Corso, Maceio
KARAYA—63 bgs, Frank Virt Co, City of Worcester, Colombo
KAURI—27 cs, 25 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Port Montreal, Auckland
15 cs, Port Montreal, Auckland
LOCUST BEAN—10 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
75 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Excambion, Genoa
75 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Excambion, Genoa
SANDARAC—14 bgs, Estrella, Casablanca
YACCA—150 bgs, Port St John, Adelaide
GYPSUM—5,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gyp-sum Empress, Windsor
3,000 tons, National Gypsum Co, Far, Dingwall
HERBS, MEDICINAL—2 bgs, 1 cs, Elmer & Amend, Hansa, Hamburg
48 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Estrella, Al-ger
18 bls, 1 bg, P H Petry & Co, Estrella, Marseilles
18 bls, Peek & Velsor, Vulcania, Trieste
5 cs, P H Petry & Co, Binnendijk, Ant-werp
HOPS—6 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
15 bls, S S Steiner, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
INDIGO—2 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Veen-dam, Rotterdam
IRON ORE—448 bgs, 8 cks, 20 dms, Reichard Coulston, Samaria, Liverpool
OXIDE—40 bgs, Samaria, Liverpool
36 kgs, J A McNulty, American Importer, Liverpool
5 cks, Scott L Libby Corp, Veendam, Rot-terdam
RESIDUE—10 cks, Reichard Coulston, Ameri-can Importer, Manchester
ISINGLASS — 10 cs, C H Reisig, American Banker, London
JALAP BERRIES—16 bgs, Mexico, Vera Cruz
LAUREL LEAVES—200 bls, Vulcania, Trieste
LITHOPONE—400 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
LIVER MEAL—200 bgs, Port St John, Sydney
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—100 cks, Scho-field-Donald Co, American Importer, Liv-erpool
TRISILICATE—25 cks, Schofield-Donald Co, American Importer, Liverpool
MAGNESITE—120 bgs, City of Worcester, Ma-dras
5,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Turksib, Leningrad
CALCINED—30 dms, 25 bgs, Speiden-Whit-field Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
LUMP—1,080 bgs, City of Worcester, Madras
MANGANESE—32 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
ORE—12 bgs, Port St John, Melbourne
MATE—17 pkgs, Peek & Velsor, Mandu, Rio Janeiro
MAVI BARK—2 bgs, Ramon Derra, Coamo, San Juan
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Burroughs, Wel-come & Co, American Banker, London
MENTHOL — 10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
MICA, BLOCK—147 cs, City of Rayville, Cal-cutta
DISCS—9 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
3 cs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
FILM—6 cs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
SCRAP—1,066 bgs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—70 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
458 cs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
MOLASSES—10,108 gls, Boston Molasses Co, Seatrain New York, Havana
MUSTARD SEED—1 bg, A F Payne & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
150 bgs, B H Old & Co, Pilsudski, Copen-hagen
250 bgs, W C Otten, American Banker, London
MYROBALANS—7,520 bgs, City of Rayville, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Black Eagle, Rot-terdam
7,000 bgs, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Turksib, Leningrad
7,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Turksib, Leningrad
NUTGALLS—500 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Nosiro, Hongkong
NUTMEGS—80 bgs, Catz American Co, Kerto-sono, Padang
OCHER—40 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, ABIES—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Rey-nard, Niel Maersk, Kobe
ANISE—10 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Tancred, Hongkong
12 dms, W J Bush & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CAMPHOR — 28 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Tancred, Yokohama
30 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Nosiro, Yokohama
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
CASSIA—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tancred, Hongkong
5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tancred, Hongkong
50 dms, Bingham & Co, Nosiro, Hongkong

OIL, CHINAWOOD—80 tons, Bank of California Natl Assn, Tancred, Hongkong
36 dms, Bank of California Natl Assn, Tancred, Hongkong
110 tons, S L Jones & Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
268 tons, Bank of China, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Murphy & Beese Co, American Banker, London
6 dms, Volkart Bros, City of Worcester, Colombo
CITRONELLA — 12 dms, Chase National Bank, Kertosono, Batavia
12 dms, H P Winter & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
4 dms, Kertosono, Batavia
16 dms, P R Dreyer, Kertosono, Batavia
6 dms, Orbis Product Corp, City of Rayville, Colombo
6 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, City of Rayville, Colombo
CODLIVER—193 dms, J D Irwin & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
350 dms, Black Eagle, Antwerp
CORN — 150 dms, Corn Product Ref Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
50 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—37 dms, Pastores, Puerto Barrios
21 pkgs, Estrella, Marseilles
83 cs, Normandie, Havre
5 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, Caraibe, Havre
7 cs, Veendam, Rotterdam
9 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS—14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Port St John, Sydney
39 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Port St John, Sydney
12 dms, W J Bush & Co, Port St John, Melbourne
10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
FISH — 2 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Nosiro, Yokohama
FISH LIVER—125 dms, Consumers Import Co, Tancred, Yokohama
FUEL—97,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
64,893 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Phobos, Curacao
93,624 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfcrest, Curacao
74,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Niobe, Aruba
91,103 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Osborn Holmden, Aruba
76,416 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Kalmia, Curacao
JUNIPER—1 ck, Fritzsche Bros, Vulcania, Trieste
LAVENDER—1 dm, Estrella, Marseilles
LUBRICATING—100 dms, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
310 bbls, Binnendijk, Antwerp
MINERAL—75 dms, 1 cs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hansa, Hamburg
OITICICA—100 dms, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
25 dms, Bank of California, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
75 dms, W R Grace & Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
1,016 dms, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
OLIVE—525 cs, Conti di Savoia, Genoa
20 dms, 100 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
70 dms, Estrella, Lisbon
50 dms, Bondil Packing Co, Exminster, Genoa
90 dms, Pastene & Co, Exminster, Genoa
10 cs, Exminster, Genoa
50 dms, Lekae & Drivas, Exminster, Leghorn
750 cs, Exminster, Leghorn
25 dms, Fontana Hollywood Co, Exminster, Leghorn
50 cs, Exminster, Leghorn
50 dms, Agash Ref Co, Excambion, Piraeus
100 dms, 20 cs, Excambion, Piraeus
365 cs, Excambion, Leghorn
25 dms, A Corrao, Excambion, Genoa
75 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Excambion, Genoa
645 cs, Excambion, Genoa
50 cs, Excambion, Marseilles
63 cs, Vulcania, Palermo
30 cks, A Marfat, Vulcania, Trieste
PALM—1,119 tons, Van Leeuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Kertosono, Belawan Deli
PATCHOULI—5 dms, Rhexenor, Batavia
10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Excambion, Marseilles
PERILLA—Quantity, Mitsui & Co, Nosiro, Dairen
637 tons, S L Jones & Co, Nosiro, Kobe
PETITGRAIN—25 cs, W R Grace & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
PINE—8 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Vulcania, Trieste
SAGE—2 cks, Fritzsche Bros, Vulcania, Trieste
SASSAFRAS—73 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Niel Maersk, Kobe
SPERM—25 bbls, Cameronia, Glasgow
TEASEED—144 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Nosiro, Shanghai
100 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
VEGETABLE—2 bxs, Analy Corp, Cape Corso, Maceio
YLANG YLANG—8 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
OPIUM—13 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, American Banker, London
ORANGE PEEL—5 bls, Vulcania, Trieste
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
100 bgs, Estrella, Oran
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Estrella, Alicante
800 bgs, Estrella, Alicante
100 bgs, Vulcania, Trieste
PARAFFIN—3,388 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Kertosono, Batavia
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 bls, 4 crates, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—130 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
900 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Silverteak, Oosthaven
375 bgs, Kertosono, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Esso Aruba, Aruba
81,939 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Alexandra Hoegh, Las Piedras

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PIGMENT—1 cs, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Port St John, Sydney
PIMENTO—90 bgs, Jamaica, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, American Express Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Joel, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Braun Import Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Veendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, ALUM—10 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Binnendijk, Antwerp
CHLORATE—995 dms, C Hardy, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
NITRATE—500 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tancred, Shanghai
16 bls, J Powell & Co, Mandu, Rio Janeiro
28 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Vulcania, Dubrovnik
28 bls, S B Penick & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
QUASSIA CHIPS—30 cs, Peek & Velsor, Jamaica, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—10,000 bgs, American Tanners, Erviken, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—250 flasks, Roura & Forgas, American Banker, London
RADIUM—1 cs, Radium Chem Co, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
RAPESEED—388 bgs, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
RESIN, SYN—1 cs, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
RHUBARB—12 cs, Niel Maersk, Hongkong
RICE FLOUR—80 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
100 hlf bgs, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL—274 bls, Excambion, Marseilles
5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
17 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Vulcania, Trieste
2 bls, Peek & Velsor, Vulcania, Trieste
RUTILE SAND—800 bgs, Port St John, Sydney
SAGO FLOUR—3,840 bgs, Kertosono, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—50 bgs, Murphy & Beese Co, Vinni, Bombay
SAWDUST—300 bgs, State Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
SEAWEED—1,571 bgs, Feedwaters, Inc, Samaria, Liverpool
SENNA LEAVES—103 bls, City of Worcester, Colombo
25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, City of Worcester, Colombo
SIFTINGS—19 bls, American Importer, Liverpool
SHELLAC—10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Hansa, Hamburg
985 bgs, A Hurst & Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
100 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
950 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Rayville, Calcutta
15 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, American Banker, London
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
30 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Bank of London-South America, City of Worcester, Calcutta
50 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Worcester, Calcutta
92 cs, 700 bgs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—205 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, American Banker, London
50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Worcester, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
900 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Rayville, Calcutta
40 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
300 bgs, Grace National Bank, City of Worcester, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Worcester, Calcutta
200 bgs, Chase National Bank, City of Worcester, Calcutta
600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Worcester, Calcutta
100 bgs, City of Worcester, Calcutta
1,850 bgs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
SIENNA—240 cks, Excambion, Leghorn
SILVER SULPHIDE—108 bgs, Santa Lucia, Antofagasta
SOAP—40 cs, 23 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
50 cs, J P Smith & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
50 cs, W E Martin, Vulcania, Trieste
BASE — 115 cs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
LIQUID—1 dm, J P Smith & Co, Excambion, Marseilles
SADDLE—75 cs, Salomon & Phillips, American Banker, London
TOILET — 1 cs, C A Redden, American Banker, London
1 cs, J J Murphy & Co, American Banker, London
1 cs, B Altman & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
SODA, CYANIDE—1,000 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
HYDROSULPHITE—3 bbls, Gondrand Shipping Co, Normandie, Havre
8 cs, 19 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Veendam, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—40 cks, Veendam, Rotterdam
SOLVENTS—300 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, San Juan, Ponce
SPONGES—3 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Lancastria, Havana
23 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Mexico, Havana
SQUILL—36 bgs, Vulcania, Trieste
STARCH—3 pkgs, Analy Corp, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
POTATO—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
STEARIN—2 kegs, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Samaria, Liverpool
STORAX—20 cs, 7 cks, Givaudan Delawanna, Excambion, Marseilles
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—43 bls, Vulcania, Dubrovnik
SULPHUR, PRECIP—10 kegs, Samaria, Liverpool
TALC—1,617 bgs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
2,200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Tancred, Shanghai
660 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Spreewald, Kobe
5,600 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Exminster, Genoa
4,480 bgs, Niel Maersk, Kobe
TALLOW, INEDIBLE—75 dms, S Henle, Port Montreal, Auckland
VEGETABLE—400 pkgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Niel Maersk, Shanghai
TAMARINDS—53 cs, Serrano & Alonso, Rosario, Ponce
TANKAGE—287 bgs, National City Bank, Augvald, Buenos Aires
2,018 bgs, Swift & Co, Augvald, Buenos Aires
2,019 bgs, J T Stanley & Co, Augvald, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—798 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Augvald, Buenos Aires
2,600 bgs, Augvald, Buenos Aires
560 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Montreal, Bluff
2,240 bgs, Anglo California National Bank, Port Montreal, Lyttelton
2,120 bgs, Port Montreal, Lyttelton
560 bgs, Anglo California National Bank, Port Montreal, Bluff
1,672 bgs, Port Montreal, Auckland
2,100 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Port St John, Sydney
1,000 bgs, Port St John, Sydney
1,600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Port St John, Melbourne
672 bgs, Anglo National Bank, Port St John, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, Swift & Co, Erviken, Buenos Aires
2,009 bgs, J T Stanley Co, Erviken, Buenos Aires
2,032 bgs, Erviken, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Erviken, Montevideo
TANNING EXTRACT—100 cs, Binnendijk, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1 bg, Corn Product Refining Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
600 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kertosono, Cheribon
2,458 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
276 bgs, Silverteak, Sourabaya
560 bgs Pava American Export Co, Silverteak, Sourabaya
2,140 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverteak, Pamanoekan
2,895 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
810 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Rhexenor, Cheribon
500 bgs, Rhexenor, Cheribon
3,270 bgs, Kertosono, Sourabaya
3 bgs, Java Hvg, Kertosono, Sourabaya
MEAL—1 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
ROOT—1 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kertosono, Batavia
TARTAR—195 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Estrella, Lisbon
197 bgs, Estrella, Lisbon
205 bgs, Standard Brands, Exminster, Lisbon
TIMBO ROOT—630 cs, Cape Corso, Para
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, C E Griffin Co, Santa Paula, Barranquilla
TRIETHYLAMINE—1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
TUBA ROOT—45 bls, Kertosono, Singapore
5 tons, Rhexenor, Singapore
161 bls, City of Worcester, Colombo
TUCUM KERNELS—1,563 bgs, General Food Corp, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
UMBER—60 cks, Bank of Manhattan, Excambion, Alexandria
VANADIUM—5,849 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Rita, Callao
5,850 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Lucia, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, J Manheimer, Kertosono, Belawan Deli
84 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Kertosono, Belawan Deli
24 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Kertosono, Belawan Deli
25 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Excambion, Marseilles
16 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Excambion, Marseilles
27 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Miraflores, G Zamora
34 cs, F Huber & Co, Miraflores, G Zamora
19 cs, Pan American Trust Co, Miraflores, G Zamora
20 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Miraflores, G Zamora
WATER MINERAL—100 cs, E & J Burke, Estrella, Marseilles
20 cs, H S Dorf, Normandie, Havre
70 cs, American Banker, London
125 cs, J Weber, American Banker, London
25 cs, J Aquino, Excambion, Leghorn
650 cs, E & J Burke, Excambion, Marseilles
896 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Turksib, Leningrad
WAX—50 cs, Cameronia, Glasgow
BEES—6 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Leif, Trujillo
9 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Leif, Sanchez
9 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
15 seroons, H H Pike & Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
28 bgs, Oriente, Havana
11 bgs, Mecke & Co, Coamo, Trujillo
11 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Coamo, Trujillo
6 bgs, Flora, Curacao
984 bgs, Mandu, Rio Janeiro
24 bgs, E Desvernine, Mexico, Havana
25 bgs, Olavarria & Co, Mexico, Havana
1 cs, Penson & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA—209 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Cape Corso, Bahia
11 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
219 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
55 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
38 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
267 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Cape Corso, Camocim
34 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Cape Corso, Fortaleza
411 bgs, Cape Corso, Parnahyba
OZOKERITE, REFD—20 bgs, Hansa, Hamburg
20 bgs, Vulcania, Trieste
VEGETABLE—527 cs, Cape Corso, Para
50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Niel Maersk, Kobe
WINE LEES—212 bgs, Estrella, Lisbon
160 bgs, Veendam, Rotterdam
YEAST—60 bbls, Pilsudski, Gdynia
100 bgs, Henri Jaspar, Antwerp
ZINC, CONCENTRATES—557,800 kilos, Cerro De Pasco Copper Co, Santa Rita, Callao
OXIDE—5 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Banker, London
ZINC, AMMONIA CHLORIDE—20 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Port St John, Sydney

New York Transit Imports

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE—7,258 bgs, National City Bank, Binnendijk, Antwerp, Searsport, Me
CACTUS—11 bxs, Parke, Davis & Co, Jamaica, Kingston, Detroit
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—500 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Nosiro, Keelung, Rochester
FLEASEED—274 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Vinni, Bombay, Detroit
GLASS, WINDOW—26 cs, Simon Sales Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp, St Louis
OIL, CHINAWOOD—494 tons, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Niel Maersk, Hongkong, Cleveland
COCONUT—980 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tancred, Manila, Cincinnati
CODLIVER—100 dms, Silmo Chem Corp, Tancred, Yokohama, Vineland, N J
SEEDLAC—600 bgs, Drew-Brown, City of Worcester, Calcutta, Montreal
SPONGES—38 bls, Oriente, Havana, Havre
20 bls, Lancastria, Havana, Amsterdam
5 bls, Mexico, Havana, Paris
11 bls, Mexico, Havana, London
REFUSE—19 bls, Lancastria, Havana, Amsterdam
TARTAR—250 bgs, J T Baker Chem Co, Exminster, Naples, Phillipsburg, N J
VANILLA BEANS—32 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Miraflores, G Zamora, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE—907 bgs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
BONE FLOUR—3,900 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
MEAL—790 bgs, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
3,176 bgs, Maria, Fiume
CHEMICALS—400 bgs, Chemical Marketing Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
175 csks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—2,082 tons, Extavia, Mersina
CLAY—66 csks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE, SYNTH—224 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
GUM COPAL—35 bskts, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
IRON ORE—7,869 tons, Leo J Buck, Laponia, Narvik
11,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Santore, Cruz Grande
21,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Lebore, Cruz Grande
21,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Bethore, Cruz Grande
OXIDE—50 bgs, Capulin, Liverpool
LICORICE ROOT—6,214 bls, Extavia, Alexandretta
LIVER MEAL—763 bgs, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
MEDICINAL PREPS—25 cs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
OIL, CODLIVER—100 bbls, City of Flint, Hull
LUBRICATING OIL—120 dms, Black Osprey, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—725 bls, City of Flint, Hamburg
100 bls, City of Flint, Hamburg
600 bls, F W Bolgiano Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
1,953 bls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
POTASH, CHLORATE—75 dms, Ch Hardy, Black Osprey, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—20,900 bgs, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
7,125 bgs, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
SOAP ROOT SOLUTION—1 cs, Balto & Ohio R R Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
TANKAGE—2,434 bgs, Mormactide, Montevideo
VALONIA EXTRACT—827 bgs, Exiria, Piraeus

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—25 cks, Chemical Marketing Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—15 cks, 3,887 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Dessau, Hamburg
ALUM—100 cks, American Importer, Manchester
BONE MEAL—1,120 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
BONES—680 bgs, 99,207 lbs, Wilson & Co, Erviken, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—3 cs, Gustav Martin, American Banker, London
10 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Topeka, Drammen
CLOVES—50 bgs, Silverteak, Belawan-Deli
COCOA BEANS — 15,000 bgs, 234,790 lbs, Machado & Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
10,400 bgs, West Humhaw, Matadi
7,693 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Grand Bassam
7,800 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Port Bouet
1,500 bgs, West Humhaw, Port Bouet
500 bgs, Volkart Bros, City of Worcester, Colombo
COLLODIUM EMULSION—15 cs, 3,000 lbs, American Express Co, Dessau, Hamburg
COLORING, METAL—1 cs, D C Andrews Co, American Banker, London
EMERY STONE—500 tons, Exminster, Kulluk
FISH LIVERS—1 cs, John Nagle, Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N S
1 cs, J A Rich Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N S
LIVERS, SWORDFISH—1 cs, Joseph Rich, Saint John, Yarmouth, N S
FLEASEED—51 bgs, Vinci, Bombay
FLUX—5 dms, D C Andrews, American Banker, London
GINGER ROOT—210 bgs, Barclays Bank, West Humhaw, Freetown
200 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Freetown
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, 2,490 lbs, Pistorino & Co, Dessau, Hamburg
GLUE, FISH—19 bbls, Nicholson & Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
GLUESTOCK, FISH—3 pkgs, J R Poole, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
15 bx, J R Poole, Saint John, Yarmouth
1 bbl, R Ranagan, Saint John, Yarmouth
4 bbls, J R Poole, Evangeline, Yarmouth
HIDE—202 bgs, American Importer, Manchester
325 bgs, American Express Co, American Importer, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Silverteak, Belawan-Deli
GUM, DAMMAR—100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Silverteak, Batavia
LOCUST BEANS—25 bgs, President Harrison, Genoa
IRON, OXIDE—80 bgs, 10 dms, Reichard-Coulston, American Importer, Liverpool
OXIDE, SYNTH—5 kgs, Joseph A McNulty, American Importer, Liverpool
LEVANT STONES, CRUSHED—50 bbls, Norton Pike Co, President Harrison, Marseilles
LINING COMPOUND, RUBBER—2 kgs, 2 cks, 867 lbs, D C Andrews Co, Collamer, Havre
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—224 bgs, Schofield Donald Co, American Importer, Glasgow
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,398 lbs, Dessau, Hamburg
OCHER—15 cks, 1,916 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
OIL, COAL—51 dms, First National Bank, American Importer, Manchester
COCONUT—2,028 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverteak, Cebu
COD—50 dms, 22,046 lbs, West Imboden, Hamburg
CODLIVER—1,270 dms, 607,092 lbs, West Imboden, Hamburg
122 bbls, 93,137 lbs, Dessau, Bremen
200 dms, United Drug Co, Topeka, Bergen
100 bbls, Tallby Nason Co, Topeka, Bergen
FUEL—32,000 bbls, 1,344,000 gls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, D L Harper, Aruba
MINERAL—50 dms, 2,333 lbs, Dessau, Hamburg

OIL, PALM—2,609,193 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
SPERM—4 dms, American Importer, Glasgow
PAINT, ENAMEL—12 cs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
100 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Dessan, Bremen
1,000 bls, Dessan, Bremen
PEBBLES—169 bgs, 22,354 lbs, Bluebendorf Bros, Collamer, Havre
PEPPER, BLACK—225 bgs, A J Fuller & Co, Silverteak, Oosthaven
225 bgs, Irwin, Harrison & Whitney, Silverteak, Oosthaven
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Jordan-Marsh Co, President Harrison, Bombay
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 82,321 bbls, 12,381 tons, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, D L Harper, Las Piedras
POPPYSEED—75 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, American Banker, London
10 cs, 1,797 lbs, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Dessan, Hamburg
GARNETLAC—190 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan, American Banker, London
SOAP—4 cs, Jordan-Marsh Co, President Harrison, Bombay
TOILET—25 cs, American Express Co, American Banker, London
SODA, HYDROSULPHITE—80 kgs, 9 tons, 13 cwt, 2 qtrs, 18 lbs, Philip Bros, Samaria, Liverpool
50 bbls, 11,903 lbs, Collamer, Dunkirk
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
TALC—325 bgs, 71,650 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Collamer, Havre
TANKAGE—2,031 bgs, 224,047 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, Erviken, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,640 bgs, 306,582 lbs, Corn Products Refining Co, Leif, Puerto Plata
1,470 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silverteak, Pamanoekan
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—25 dms, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
UREA—100 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—35 cs, S S Pierce Co, American Banker, London
VICHY—90 cs, 18,497 lbs, S Pierce Co, Collamer, Havre
WAX, BEES—33 bls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—30 bbls, 8,069 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Excambion, Marseilles

Houston Imports

COPPERAS—220 bgs, Meanticut, Antwerp
OIL, CODLIVER—500 dms, Meanticut, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Meanticut, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—56,224 bbls, Litiopa, Tuxpam

Los Angeles Imports

ANTIMONY ORE—85,000 lbs, from Iguala
BLEACHING POWDER—45 dms, 11,570 lbs, Gracia, Liverpool
COCONUT, DESIC—610 cs, 9,700 lbs, Tosan, Manila
1,625 cs, 219,490 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
COPRA MEAL—6,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Hoegh Transporter, Manila
3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Agra, Cebu
CRYOLITE—353 bgs, 44,150 lbs, Oakland, Dresden
FISH LIVERS—600 tins, 24,000 lbs, Goyo, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—56 bgs, 10,420 lbs, Gracia, Freetown
2,580 lbs, Taiyo, Kobe
GLASS, ROLLED—37 cs, 33,160 lbs, Gracia, Birmingham
SHEET—47 cs, 14,390 lbs, Gracia, Birmingham
2,300 lbs, Oakland, Brussels
164 cs, 13,060 lbs, Oakland, Frankfort
GREASE, WOOL—25 bbls, 10,110 lbs, Oakland, Antwerp
GUM ELEMI—4,080 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
HERBS ADVANCE — 8,350 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
CRUDE—2,020 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
IRON OXIDE, SYNTH—8,900 lbs, Gracia, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—60 lbs, Taiyo, Kobe
MUSTARD, PREPARED—3,200 lbs, Lochgoil, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—100 dms, 38,360 lbs, Oakland, Copenhagen
MINERAL—170 dms, 87,210 lbs, Oakland, Antwerp
NUT—80 dms, 32,000 lbs, Taiyo, China
OLIVE—25 dms, 11,060 lbs, President Adams, Leghorn
PEANUT—220 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—5,500 lbs, Oakland, Budapest
PEANUT MEAL—8,450 bgs, 970,000 lbs, Goyo, Tsingtao
3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Wales, Tsingtao
PEATMOSS—2,100 bls, 287,700 lbs, Oakland, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, 112,000 lbs, Oakland, Myresjo
1,000 bls, 174,540 lbs, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, 224,000 lbs, Lochgoil, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—86 bgs, 11,710 lbs, Madoera, Tandjong Priok
RICE FLOUR—250 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—170 bgs, 30,260 lbs, Hoegh Silverstar, Amritsar
SODA CYANIDE—900 dms, 179,200 lbs, Lochgoil, Frankfort
TALC—200 bgs, 43,760 lbs, San Diego, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Madoera, Sourabaya
TOILET PREP—30 lbs, Lochgoil, London
WATER, MINERAL—2,020 lbs, from London
YEAST—3,300 lbs, Lochgoil, Copenhagen

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRUSHED AND DRIED—3,394 tons, Heimgar, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,835 tons, Aluminum Ore Company, Lindvangen, Paramaribo
238 tons, Aluminum Ore Company, Lindvangen, Port of Spain
COCONUTS—75 sx, Contessa, Cristobal
GUM, CHICLE—690 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
MOLASSES—1,349,887 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Cassimir, Nuevitas
OIL, COCONUT—1,700 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Manila
OLIVE—534 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa
OLIVE FOOTS—715,764 kilos, Alberta, Lisbon
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Lusk Shipping Company, Oradell, Nautla

Norfolk Imports

BONES—937 bgs, 101,329 lbs, Chr Sass, Buenos Aires
CLAY, BALL—70 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Gloucester City, Cardiff
FERTILIZER—300 bgs, 44 tons, Va Carolina Chemical Co Wharf, Aaro, Bremen
ROCK—2,755 gr tons, Chas W Priddy & Co, Sneland I, Cheverie, Walton, N S
GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,700 tons, Swift & Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
3,000 tons, Smith Douglass Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
MANGANESE ORE—8,600 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Philadelphia, Heronspool, Takoradi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,507 bgs, 165,549 lbs, American Tanners, Boston, Chr Sass, Buenos Aires
1,320 bgs, 139,108 lbs, Tannin Corp, Chr Sass, Buenos Aires
SALTPETER—588 tons, Va Carolina Chemical Co Wharf, Aaro, Bremen
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—100 dms, 4 tons, Independence Hall, Havre
NITRATE—4,964 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Ferncliff, Tocopilla
TALC—575 bgs, 55 tons, L A Salomon & Bros, N Y, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
TANKAGE, DRY RENDERED—4,000 bgs, 449,920 lbs, Chr Sass, Montevideo

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—254 dms, John H Faunce, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
125 dms, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
BAUXITE—5,280 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Baron Newlans, Sete
2,500 tons, Gunvor, Trinidad
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, West Imboden, Hamburg
CAMPHOR, REF—100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Kobe
CASSIA—87 bbls, City of Roubaix, Belawan Deli
CHEMICALS—50 dms, Zaandam, Rotterdam
650 dms, National Carloading Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
29 cks, Davies Turner Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
100 cks, Industrial Sales Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
1 cs, samples, General Osmose Co, Tunaholm, Gothenburg
CHINA CLAY—1,110 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
576 tons, 10 cwt, 1,792 bgs, J W Higman & Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
199 tons, 3 cwa, 50 cks, 432 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Kingsborough, Fowey
2,162 tons, 1 cwt, 640 bgs, Wm J Jones & Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
CHINA STONE, GROUND—51 tons, 9 cwt, English China Clay Sales Corp, Kingsborough, Fowey
CLAY, BALL—732 tons, 7 cwt, 1 bg, Paper Makers Importing Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
550 tons, 1 bg, J W Higman & Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
1 bg, English China Clay Sales Corp, Kingsborough, Fowey
BLUE—200 tons, Moore & Munger, Kingsborough, Fowey
CLEANSER—15 dms, Wm J Jones & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
COALTAR DISTILLATE—45 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
PITCH—75 dms, Florence Pipe & Foundry Co, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
COCOA BEANS—8,972 bgs, Banque Canadianne Nationale, West Humhaw, Accra
15,976 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
RESIDUE, GRD—300 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Black Tern, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—100 bgs, Barbara, San Juan
COLOR, DRY—8 dms, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
CORK, BITS—537 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Faro
VIRGIN—774 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Faro
WASTE—9,380 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Faro
9,405 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Lisbon
2,300 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Faro
WOOD—1,962 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Faro
250 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Maddalena Odero, Lisbon
CORNWALL STONE—315 tons, 4 cwt, J W Higman & Co, Kingsborough, Fowey
FERROMANGANESE—63,513 kilos, Wm H Muller, Zaandam, Rotterdam
FLINT STONES—63 cs, Black Tern, Antwerp
GREASE, REFUSE—40 bgs, Capulin, Liverpool
GUM COPAL SIFTINGS—130 bgs, J Meyer & Sons, Black Tern, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,000 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
ILMENITE—7,500 tons, Nicoline Maersk, Cochin
MANGANESE CHLORIDE—40 csks, Capulin, Glasgow
MOLASSES—827,087 gls, Catahoula, La Romana
593,473 gls, Catahoula, San Pedro de Macoris
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
450 bgs, R T French Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
404 bgs, John H Faunce, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
OIL, CODLIVER—100 dms, West Imboden, Hamburg
70 dms, Whitmoyer Labs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
CORN—75,580 kilos, C F Simmonins, Black Tern, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—104 cs, H N Hill & Co, Capulin, Glasgow
10 cs, Keystone Lubricating Co, Capulin, Glasgow
VEGETABLE—83 dms, Zaandam, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—1,173 bgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—360 bls, Zaandam, Rotterdam
350 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
270 bls, Ernst Bremermann & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, WHITE—290 bgs, City of Roubaix, Batavia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,399 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
POTASH BICARBONATE — 20 bbls, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co, West Imboden, Hamburg
RAPESEED—150 bgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam
RICE FLOUR—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam
SOAP, TOILET—1 cs, J Leroux & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
STARCH, RICE, POWD—50 bbls, Davies, Turner & Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
TANKAGE—1,508 bgs, Buenos Aires, Santos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—813 bgs, National City Bank, City of Roubaix, Sourabaya
42 bgs, City of Roubaix, Sourabaya
URANIUM NITRATE—15 cs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Black Tern, Antwerp
WAX, VEGETABLE — 50 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Capulin, Glasgow
ZIRCONIUM ORE—20 bgs, Furness Withy & Co, Zaandam, Rotterdam

Portland, Ore., Imports

BLEACHING POWDER—125 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Moveria, Liverpool
GINGER ROOT—10 sks, Barclays Bank, Europa, Kingston
IRON SAND—20 sks, Bailey Co, Moveria, Glasgow
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Europa, Gothenburg
POTASH SULPHATE—500 sks, First National Bank of Boston, Wisconsin, Antwerp
WHITING—110 sks, Europa, Copenhagen

San Francisco Imports

ANISE—122 sks, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
BONE, ASH—100 sks, Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co, Drechtdijk, London
BRISTLES—50 cs, President Pierce, Hongkong
5 cs, F H Cone & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
50 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, President Pierce, Tientsin
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, President Pierce, Shanghai
110 cs, F H Cone & Co, President Pierce, Tientsin
CASSIA—655 bls, S L Jones & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
101 bls, Mellon National Bank, President Pierce, Hongkong
CHALK, PRECIP—14 sks, H J Baker & Bro, Moveria, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—57 sks, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—250 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, President Pierce, Colombo
COCONUT, DESIC—6,454 pkgs, J E Lowden, President Pierce, Manila
73 cs, M S Cowen Co, President Pierce, Manila
771 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Pierce, Manila
COPRA—400 tons, Mindanao, Manila (for Oakland)
400 tons, Bank of California, N A, Mindanao, Manila (for Oakland)
400 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Mindanao (for Oakland)
MEAL—224 sks, Procter & Gamble Mfg Co, Bengkalis, Manila
DEGRAS—30 dms, Moveria, Liverpool
FLINT PEBBLES—400 sks, Europa, Copenhagen
STONE, UNGROUND—58 cs, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
GAMBIER—170 cs, Bank of California, N A, Bengkalis, Asahan
GINGER ROOT—256 kgs, President Pierce, Manila
GLASS, SHEET—10 cs, H B Mills Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
WINDOW—615 cs, Smith Glass Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
10 cs, Progress Glass Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
1,185 cs, Bank of California, N A, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
725 cs, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
GUM, COPAL—160 sks, Bank of California, N A, Wisconsin, Antwerp
DAMMAR—100 cs, Bengkalis, Batavia
25 cs, Bank of California, N A, Bengkalis, Batavia
GYPSUM, GROUND—100 sks, Hammell & Gillespie, Pacific Shipper, Manchester
HERBS, DRIED—3 cs, S N Lum, President Pierce, Hongkong
5 cs, Shun On, President Pierce, Hongkong
1 cs, Kwong Wah Yeun, President Pierce, Hongkong
6 bdls, Chong Kee Chan Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
INK—3 cs, Hing Wah Tai & Howard Chang, President Pierce, Hongkong
10 cs, Shun On, President Pierce, Hongkong
2 cs, Kwong Wah Yeun, President Pierce, Hongkong
ISINGLASS—5 bls, S Ishimitsu Co, Yamakaze, Kobe
JUNIPER SEED—5 cs, Theo D Hill, President Pierce, Tientsin
LARD SUBSTITUTE—500 tins, David B Berelson, Silverguava, Manila
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Ti Hang Lung & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
73 pkgs, Chun Wo Tong, President Pierce, Hongkong
12 pkgs, Tin Sau Tong, President Pierce, Hongkong
11 pkgs, Hing Wah Tai & Howard Chang, President Pierce, Hongkong
7 cs, Shun On, President Pierce, Hongkong
1 cs, Sing Chong Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
5 cs, Suey Chong Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
1 cs, Woo Kee Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, Song Kee & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
2 cs, Chong Kee Chan Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
5 cs, Wing Hing Chong, President Pierce, Hongkong
OIL, ANISE—5 dms, Arles Co, President Pierce, Haiphong
CHINAWOOD—320 tons, D Hecht & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
OLIVE—25 dms, President Garfield, Genoa
PEANUT—120 cs, Suey Chong Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
55 cs, Kwong Yick, President Pierce, Hongkong
TEASEED—100 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, President Pierce, Shanghai
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, President Pierce, Shanghai
PEANUTS, SHELLED—500 sks, M S Cowen Co, President Pierce, Manila
PEAT DUST—600 bls, 52 sks, Moveria, Glasgow
MOSS—800 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Europa, Copenhagen
1,100 bls, Citizens National Bank, Europa, Copenhagen (for Oakland)
600 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
PEPPER, BLACK—3,500 sks, Bengkalis, Oosthaven
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Mendessolle, Inc, Wisconsin, Havre
PIMENTO—10 sks, Drechtdijk, Kingston
POLISH, BOOT—40 cs, Drechtdijk, London
POTASH SULPHATE—10,000 sks, First National Bank of Boston, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SAND—650 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SERUMS, EXPIRED—1 cs, Cutter Laboratories, Bengkalis, Manila
SHELLAC—200 sks, Silverguava, Calcutta
SOAP—200 cs, National Rag Waste Co, Bengkalis, Cebu
5 cs, American Express Co, Wisconsin, Havre
100 cs, American Import Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
250 cs, P J Frawley Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
SADDLE—40 cs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Drechtdijk, London
TOILET—6 cs, American Express Co, Drechtdijk, London
SODA CHLORATE—900 dms, International Selling Corp, Wisconsin, Havre
CYANIDE—750 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
TAPIOCA FLOUR—945 sks, Bengkalis, Tjilatjap
731 sks, Bengkalis, Cheribon
55 sks, American Trust Co, Bengkalis, Sourabaya
PEARL—56 sks, Bank of California, N A, Bengkalis, Cheribon
ROOTS, GRD—227 sks, Bengkalis, Samarang
SEEDS—121 sks, American Trust Co, Bengkalis, Sourabaya
SIFTINGS—29 sks, Bengkalis, Tjilatjap
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Harper, Robinson & Co, Drechtdijk, London
WHITING—520 sks, A Haure Petersen, Europa, Copenhagen

Savannah Imports

MUSTARD DROSS—300 bgs, Fluorspar, Manchester
OIL, CREOSOTE—25 dms, Fluorspar, Manchester
SAGO FLOUR—1,853 bgs, Silverlash, Singapore
SALTCAKE—Quantity, Mathias Stinnes, Bremen

Seattle Imports

CHALK—300 sks, Nicholas H Weitzner, Wisconsin, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—34 cs, Mirror & Glass Works, Wisconsin, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Europa, Copenhagen
POTASH SULPHATE—250 sks, First National Bank of Boston, Wisconsin, Antwerp
SODA CHLORATE—1,500 dms, International Selling Corp, Wisconsin, Havre

Tacoma Imports

PEATMOSS—350 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Europa, Gothenburg

Tampa Imports

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE — 1,000 bgs, Spaarndam, Antwerp

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Agwistar, June 27; Amapala, June 23; American Importer, June 17; Ancon, June 22; Atlantida, June 30; Bergensfjord, June 20; Black Eagle, June 20; Borinquen, June 22; Conte Savoia, June 16; De Grasse, June 27; Delfina, June 20; Donpaco, June 26; Excalibur, June 23; Exochorda, June 9; Falcon, June 28; General Gassouin, June 23; Gypsum Empress, July 1; Haughton Hall, June 22; Helen, June 20; Ingria, June 20; Ingrid, June 23; International, July 1; Jean Jadot, June 21; Kahuku, June 21; Leif, June 20; Metapan, June 29; Mexico, June 22; Noordam, June 23; Pastores, June 9, 20; Platano, June 23; Quirigua, June 21; San Jacinto, June 24; San Mateo, June 23; Saturnia, June 23; Scanyork, June 23; Schodack, June 24; Scythia, June 23; Scottish Prince, June 17; Sovard, June 27; Statendam, June 22; Taubate, June 23; Thurland Castle, June 20; Yoro, July 3.

ACETONE—2,478 lbs, Bergensfjord, Trondhjem; 4,956 lbs, Scanyork, Stockholm
ACID, ACETIC—356 lbs, Metapan, Barranquilla
BORIC—2,020 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
MURIATIC—11,100 lbs, Pastores, Tela; 3,700 lbs, Quirigua, Kingston; 386 lbs, Metapan, Barranquilla; 25,510 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico; 27,990 lbs, San Jacinto, Ponce; 31,736 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
NITRIC—0,380 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico
OLEIC—279 lbs, Metapan, Guayaquil
PHOSPHORIC—2,366 lbs, Ingrid, Port Spain
STEARIC—5,066 lbs, Pastores, Porto Cortes
ALUMINA SULPHATE—14,025 lbs, Metapan, Buenaventura; 6,409 lbs, Atlantida, Guantanamo
AMMONIA, ANHYD—4,105 lbs, Leif, Ciudad; 2,260 lbs, Santa Clara, Panama
MURIATE—8,772 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico
SULPHATE—202,635 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
ASPHALT—4,480 lbs, Helen, Bilbao
LIQUID—14,891 lbs, Ingria, Marseilles; 12,454 lbs, Bergensfjord, Trondhjem; 21,802 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 25,545 lbs, Saturnia, Algiers; (American Importer) 5,669 lbs, Liverpool; 11,282 lbs, Manchester; (Schodack) 27,391 lbs, St Nazaire; 12,563 lbs, Havre
BLEACHING POWDER—44,810 lbs, Santa Clara, Salaverry
BLUE, LAUNDRY—1,208 lbs, Ancon, Guayaquil
VITRIOL—1,100 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla; 9,012 lbs, Kahuku, Honolulu; 84,623 lbs, Yoro, Alvaro Obregon
VITRIOL CRYSTALS—18,880 lbs, Pastores, Porto Cortes
CALCIUM CARBIDE — 2,355 lbs, Quirigua, Cartagena; 21,300 lbs, Ancon, Amapala
CHLORIDE—4,180 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
CHLORIDE, FLAKE — 10,450 lbs, Leif, Ciudad
HYPOCHLORITE—4,550 lbs, Saturnia, Trieste
CAMPHOR—1,215 lbs, Quirigua, Cartagena
CHEMICALS — 2,095 lbs, Noordam, Mainz; 11,030 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 984 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
CHLORINE, LIQ—(Platano) 5,989 lbs, Barranquilla; 2,391 lbs, Cartagena
CLEANER—10,608 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
COALTAR—11,545 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
LIQUID—8,250 lbs, Quirigua, Santa Marta
COCOA CAKE—105,980 lbs, Noordam, Amsterdam
CORN FLOUR—(Quirigua) 5,040 lbs, Kingston; 28,300 lbs, Barranquilla; 136,770 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila; 9,040 lbs, Scythia
SUGAR—34,510 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 20,300 lbs, Scanyork, Copenhagen; 5,075 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam; 2,233 lbs, Schodack, Dunkirk

CORN SYRUP—15,351 lbs, Bergensfjord, Trondhjem; 520 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila; 20,711 lbs, Temnaren, Stockholm; 75,476 lbs, Haughton Hall, Karachi
CYANAMID—387,600 lbs, Pastores, Puerto Cortes
CYANIDE, CRUDE—225,500 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico; 11,000 lbs, Ancon
DEXTRIN—1,415 lbs, Bergensfjord, Sarpsborg; 1,410 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico
DIACETONE—2,760 lbs, Schodack, Havre
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 2,200 lbs, Excalibur, Alexandria
DISINFECTANT—1,541 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
DYES—1,325 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 5,708 lbs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa; 6,176 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 29,604 lbs, Haughton Hall, Bombay
ETHYL FLUID—2,750 gls, Santa Clara, Talara
FORMALDEHYDE—306 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
GASOLINE—10,000 gls, Taubate, Santos
AVIATION—33,000 gls, Ingria, Lisbon
GELATIN—1,083 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
DRY—277 lbs, Pastores, Guatemala, Cartagena
GLASS WINDOW—6,665 lbs, San Juan, Ponce; 2,000 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
GLAUBER'S SALT—4,400 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
GLUCOSE, SOLID—31,020 lbs, Haughton Hall, Bombay
GLUE—708 lbs, Scanyork, Stockholm; 3,045 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
DRY—592 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRIC—1,311 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; (Ingria) 2,316 lbs, Leixoes; 2,327 lbs, Oran; 1,304 lbs, Bone; 33,649 lbs, Marseilles; 4,726 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo; 38,969 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; (Scottish Prince) 10,660 lbs, Capetown; 18,212 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 8,242 lbs, East London; 11,124 lbs, Durban; 3,442 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 1,840 lbs, Beira; 83,175 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila; (Scanyork) 4,683 lbs, Landskrona; 7,384 lbs, Stockholm; 7,320 lbs, Helsingfors; 4,840 lbs, San Mateo, Havre; (De Grasse) 24,012 lbs, Havre; 8,264 lbs, Bordeaux; (Exochorda) 4,420 lbs, Marseilles; 2,210 lbs, Oran; 2,186 lbs, Philippeville; 8,466 lbs, Algiers; 12,472 lbs, Alexandria; 1,026 lbs, Jaffa; 886 lbs, Haifa; 4,481 lbs, Beirut; (Excalibur) 67,644 lbs, Marseilles; 448 lbs, Tunis; 27,175 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; (Haughton Hall) 4,665 lbs, Madras; 44,522 lbs, Calcutta; 9,102 lbs, Schodack, Dunkirk; 5,245 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios
TANNING—11,969 lbs, Schodack, Havre
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—2,871 lbs, Exochorda, Tel Aviv; 22,175 lbs, Excalibur, Beirut
HOUSEHOLD—1,804 lbs, Exochorda, Haifa
KEROSENE—10,000 gls, Ancon, Port Prince
LACQUER—864 lbs, Scanyork, Helsingfors; 42,099 lbs, Taubate, Rio Janeiro
THINNER—825 gls, Scanyork, Helsingfors; 2,750 gls, Haughton Hall, Mombasa
LARD—70,715 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 12,400 lbs, Temnaren, Gothenburg; (Conte di Savoia) 33,148 lbs, Catania; 30,500 lbs, Naples; 59,780 lbs, Genoa; (Saturnia) 8,540 lbs, Palermo; 30,500 lbs, Trieste; 98,588 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 146,730 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 11,896 lbs, San Jacinto, Ponce; 12,000 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
LINSEED CAKE—5,055,743 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 4,885,631 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
MEAL—(Ingrid) 15,120 lbs, St Kitts; 68,292 lbs, Demerara
LUBRICANTS—49,880 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
METHANOL—1,100 gls, Ancon, Buenaventura
METHYL CHLORIDE—2,200 lbs, Exochorda, Tel Aviv
MOLASSES—171,416 gls, Sovard, Toronto
MOLYBDENUM CONC—139,545 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
NAPHTHA—12,100 gls, Taubate, Santos
OCHER—8,125 lbs, Jean Jadot, Anwterp
OIL, CASTOR—380 lbs, Pastores, Porto Cortes; 510 lbs, Platano, La Union
COALTAR—4,400 lbs, Hellen, Bilbao
CORN—(Scottish Prince) 1,505 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 750 lbs, Durban; 600 lbs, Beira; (San Juan) 23,831 lbs, San Juan; 6,371 lbs, Ponce; 1,755 lbs, Mayaguez
CYLINDER—315 tons, General Gassouin, Antwerp
DIESEL—3,134 gls, Donparo, Quebec City
EDIBLE—1,203 lbs, Platano, Guayaquil; 1,000 lbs, Metapan, Puntarenas; (Pastores) 2,100 lbs, Porto Barrios; 2,100 lbs, Porto Cortes; 6,683 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
LINSEED—(San Jacinto) 1,011 lbs, Aguadilla; 4,100 lbs, San Juan
LUBRICATING—1,375 gls, Amapala, Santiago; (Platano) 2,200 gls, Colon; 6,710 gls, Puntarenas; 2,750 gls, Tela; (Ingria) 8,420 gls, Leixoes; 2,780 gls, Oporto; 1,160 gls, Lisbon; 4,100 gls, Oran; 3,140 gls, Algiers; 1,650 gls, Bone; 4,563 gls, Marseilles; (Bergensfjord) 2,646 gls, Trondhjem; 12,750 gls, Bergen; 550 gls, Tonsberg; 54,915 gls, Oslo; 870 tons, General Gassouin, Antwerp; 1,015 gls, Black Eagle, Antwerp; (Scottish Prince) 295 gls, Capetown; 2,090 gls, Port Elizabeth; 1,000 gls, Durban; 12,640 gls, Lourenco Marques; 1,420 gls, Beira; (Statendam) 25,700 gls, Rotterdam; 3,360 gls, Amsterdam; (Thurland Castle) 10,080 gls, Manila; 27,500 gls, Hongkong; 6,490 gls, Shanghai; (Scanyork) 1,650 gls, Gothenburg; 300 gls, Copenhagen; 1,075 gls, Malmo; 250 gls, Stockholm; (Taubate) 1,045 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 1,100 gls, Santos; 1,375 gls, Rio Grande; (San Mateo) 29,420 gls, Havre; 275 gls, Rouen; 4,872 gls, Dunkirk; (De Grasse) 16,886 gls, Havre; 6,666 gls, Dunkirk; 2,208 gls, St Nazaire; 5,980 gls, Bordeaux; (Hellen) 588 gls, Lisbon; 3,905 gls, Bilbao; 4,125 gls, Temnaren, Gothenburg; (Exochorda) 14,395 gls, Marseilles; 1,390 gls, Oran; 485 gls, Philippville; 47,300 gls, Alexandria; 100 gls, Jaffa; 550 gls, Haifa; 6,600 gls, Beirut; (Conte Savoia) 4,200 gls, Catania; 10,500 gls, Genoa; (Noordam) 22,000 gls, Rotterdam; 2,400 gls, Amsterdam; 630 gls, Saturnia, Trieste; (Excalibur) 13,520 gls, Marseilles; 5,060 gls, Tunis; 3,190 gls, Alexandria; 550 gls, Haifa; 1,375 gls, Scythia, Liverpool; (Haughton Hall) 2,200 gls, Bombay; 6,325 gls, Madras; 5,500 gls, Calcutta; 1,925 gls, Colombo; 275 gls, Mombasa; (American Importer) 3,300 gls, Liverpool; 25,090 gls, Manchester; 2,200 gls, Schodack, Dunkirk; 5,885 gls, Agwistar, Tampico; (Santa Clara) 3,175 gls, Buenaventura; 1,375 gls, Mollendo; 2,640 gls, San Antonio; 1,650 gls, Valparaiso; 1,540 gls, Pastores, Porto Barrios; (Ancon) 3,245 gls, Cutuco; 2,035 gls, La Libertad
OLEO—47,355 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; (Temnaren) 23,544 lbs, Gothenburg; 47,448 lbs, Helsingborg; 95,690 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam
PALE—1,770 tons, General Gassouin, Antwerp
PALM—8,974 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
PINE—12,744 lbs, Saturnia, Dubrovnik; 469 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
SULPHONATED—9,260 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles; 6,412 lbs, Excalibur, Marseilles
PAINT—5,632 lbs, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro; 9,830 lbs, San Juan, Jobos
PASTE—11,762 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
PREPARED—16,578 lbs, Platano, Tela
THINNER—1,650 gls, Taubate, Rio Janeiro
PARAFFIN—90,624 lbs, Quirigua, Cartagena; (Bergensfjord) 2,224 lbs, Trondhjem; 16,626 lbs, Oslo; 24,530 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 67,863 lbs, Scanyork, Copenhagen; (Taubate) 22,198 lbs, Santos; 18,886 lbs, Sao Francisco; 1,356,020 lbs, Hellen, Bilbao; 11,151 lbs, Exochorda, Alexandria; Conte di Savoia, Catania; 123,456 lbs, Genoa; 33,375 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 20,201 lbs, Atlantida, Santiago; (Santa Clara) 45,212 lbs, La Libertad; 22,318 lbs, Guayaquil; 113,060 lbs, Callao; (Pastores) 10,101 lbs, Livingston; 81,832 lbs, Porto Barrios; 22,244 lbs, Ancon, Amapala
SCALE—9,938 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam; 72,640 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
PETROLATUM, MED—(Bergensfjord), 5,449 lbs, Oslo; 3,202 lbs, Bergen; (Scottish Prince) 1,320 lbs, Capetown; 3,780 lbs, Durban
PETROLEUM, REFD—10,000 gls, Platano, Colon; 1,000 gls, Ingria, San Thome; 6,000 gls, San Juan, Barahona; 15,000 gls, San Jacinto, San Juan
PHENOL—1,316 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
PITCH, COALTAR—27,040 lbs, Falcon, Buenaventura
POLYETHYL SILICATE—92 lbs, Schodack, Havre
POTASH, BROMATE—2,640 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
RESIN, COALTAR—2,380 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—2,419 lbs, Statendam, Amsterdam; 8,678 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 1,255 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ROSIN—12,084 lbs, Temnaren, Norrkoping
SALTPETER—5,013 lbs, Platano, Cartagena
SOAP—(San Jacinto) 19,900 lbs, Ponce; 26,800 lbs, Mayaguez; 26,500 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan; 15,745 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
LAUNDRY—34,500 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
TOILET—61,200 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
SODA—62,018 lbs, Ingria, Marseilles
ALUMINA SULPHATE—4,520 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila
ASH—(Scanyork) 15,600 lbs, Gothenburg; 7,442 lbs, Malmo; 6,396 lbs, Stockholm; 29,244 lbs, Helsingfors; 3,236 lbs, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro; 4,860 lbs, Metapan, Buenaventura; 3,260 lbs, Atlantida, Guantanamo; (Agwistar) 50,217 lbs, Progresso; 79,420 lbs, Tampico; 22,615 lbs, Santa Clara, Callao; 22,100 lbs, Ancon, Buenaventura; 15,050 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
BICARBONATE—26,150 lbs, Quirigua, Cartagena; 21,080 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz; 41,510 lbs, Scottish Prince, Capetown; 6,012 lbs, Thurland Castle, Manila; 3,662 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico; 3,050 lbs, San Jacinto, Mayaguez
BICHROMATE—11,300 lbs, Agwistar, Tampico
CAUSTIC—(Quirigua) 90,360 lbs, Cartagena; 56,643 lbs, Barranquilla; 55,560 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz; (Taubate) 2,136 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 71,640 lbs, Santos; 9,006 lbs, Santa Clara, Buenaventura; (Leif) 17,912 lbs, Porto Plata; 14,328 lbs, Ciudad; 18,650 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez; 2,500 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
CYANIDE—3,300 lbs, Santa Clara, Buenaventura
PHOSPHATE, TRI—2,210 lbs, Temnaren, Gothenburg
STARCH, CORN—843 lbs, Quirigua, Kingston; 5,640 lbs, Bergensfjord, Trondhjem; (Scottish Prince) 302 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 5,550 lbs, Beira; (Thurland Castle) 7,500 lbs, Manila; 795 lbs, Hongkong; 2,525 lbs, Noordam, Rotterdam; 208,680 lbs, Excalibur, Alexanria; (Haughton Hall) 70,500 lbs, Bombay; 64,860 lbs, Karachi; 282,000 lbs, Navalakki; 6,582 lbs, Leif, Ciudad; (San Juan) 479 lbs, La Romana; 29,303 lbs, San Juan; 21,725 lbs, Ponce
SULPHUR—4,990 lbs, Platano, Cartagena; 2,524 lbs, Quirigua, Cartagena
CRUDE—22,500 lbs, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
SUPERPHOSPHATE—237 tons, International Chambly, Canton
TALC—44,800 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
TITANIUM LITHOPONE—21,500 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
TREE WASH—5,340 lbs, Excalibur, Jaffa
TRIETHANOLAMINE — 560 lbs, Scanyork, Gothenburg
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE—10,585 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 13,283 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—1,000 gls, Scottish Prince, Capetown
VARNISH—1,521 lbs, Pastores, Porto Barrios; 955 lbs, Quirigua, Barranquilla
ZINC, OXIDE—4,520 lbs, Mexico, Vera Cruz

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Cold Harbor, June 27; Examelia, July 1; Falcon, June 26; Independence Hall, June 30; Irisbank, July 1; Liberty, June 27; Mahseer, June 29; Oriskany, June 27; Peter Kerr, June 30; Scanmail, July 1; Steel Navigator, July 1; Tai Ping Yang, June 27; Vingaren, June 30; Yamakaze, July 1

AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,693,520 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Iloilo; (Steel Navigator) 100 tons, Sourabaya; 400 tons, Cheribon; 1,000 tons, Semarang
ASPHALT, SOLID—23,413 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
BLACK, LAMP—5,000 lbs, Peter Kerr, Cristobal
BORAX—50 lbs, Scanmail, Sao Paulo
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—112 lbs, Independence Hall, Havre
CLAY—1,200 lbs, Scanmail, Sao Paul
COLOR, DRY—100 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 20 lbs, Scanmail, Sao Paulo
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—400 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
CORNFLOUR—14,000 lbs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
GLASS FRIT CRSHD—20,025 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
GREASE, LUBRIC—40,480 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester; 135,283 lbs, Mahseer, London; (Vingaren) 8,354 lbs, Stockholm; 8,813 lbs, Helsinki; 5,054 lbs, Gothenburg; (Peter Kerr) 5,300 lbs, Nicaragua; 4,228 lbs, Salvador; 25,695 lbs, Independence Hall, Rouen; 7,073 lbs, Yamakaze, Asuncion
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—30 lbs, Scanmail, Sao Paulo
MAGNESITE—1,319,900 lbs, Falcon, Callao
OIL, FLOTATION—60,000 lbs, Falcon, San Antonio
LUBRICATING—50 gls, Yamakaze, Asuncion
PINE—8,663 gls, Examelia, Constanza
POLISH—2,088 lbs, Mahseer, London; 1,134 lbs, Independence Hall, Morges
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT — 11,140 lbs, Scanmail, Sao Paulo
RUTILE—11,200 lbs, Cold Harbor, Glasgow
SAND, PREP—2,000 lbs, Liberty, London
SODA BICHROMATE—89,600 lbs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
CAUSTIC—672,237 lbs, Irisbank, Shanghai
SOLDER DROSS—186,800 lbs, Liberty, Hull
SOYBEAN MEAL—60 tons, Vingaren, Oslo
STARCH, CORN—62,260 lbs, Liberty, Leith
TALLOW—6,158 lbs, Peter Kerr, Nicaragua
WATERPROOFING COMP—50 bbls, Falcon, Callao

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

Beemsterdijk, July 5; Black Heron, July 5; Carinthia, July 2; Evangeline, July 3; Lady Nelson, July 1; Mahseer, July 5; Ragnhildsholm, July 3; Saint John, June 30, July 5, 7; Yarmouth, July 2, 6 and 9

ACID, BORIC—1 kg, 75 lbs, Yarmouth, Charlottetown
ALUMINA OXIDE—1,929 bgs, and kgs, and 203,556 lbs, Mahseer, London
BRISTLES—27 cs, 3,014 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
CELERY SALT—1 kg, 100 lbs, Saint John, Halifax, N S
CEMENT, CAN—5 dms, 25 gls, Carinthia, Durban
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—22 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
DIPHENYL—2 dms, 950 lbs, Mahseer, London
DRESSING, LEATHER—2 dms, 703 lbs, Mahseer, Littlesborough; (Black Heron) 8 dms, 2,600 lbs, Wiltz; 13 dms, 4,550 lbs, Oisterwijk
SHOE, WHITE—40 ctrns, Yarmouth, St John, N B
FELDSPAR—30 bbls, 11,402 lbs, Mahseer, Wembly
FLUX—5 dms, 675 lbs, Carinthia, Durban
GLUE, PHOTO-ENGRAVING—10 cs, 300 lbs, Black Heron, Brussels
INK, PRINTING—125 dms, 55,642 lbs, Ragnhildsholm, Helsingfors
SILVER—1 bx, Carinthia, London
LACQUER—6 dms, 24 cns, 432 gls, Black Heron, Wiltz, Luxembourg
LINING COMP—(Black Heron) 41 dms, 2,410 lbs, Antwerp; 10 dms, 650 lbs, Rotterdam
LUBRICANT, DRAWING—(Black Heron) 5 dms, 25 gls, Antwerp; 10 dms, 50 gls, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 47 lbs, Carinthia, Nottingham
MOLASSES—2 bbls, 110 gls, Carinthia, Liverpool
OIL, COALTAR—6 bbls, 330 gls, Saint John, Halifax, N S
LUBRICATING—3 dms, 156 gls, Evangeline, Yarmouth, N S; 2 cs, 110 lbs, Yarmouth, Florence; 3 cs, 45 gls, Carinthia, Liverpool
PAINT—1 dm, 60 lbs, Lady Nelson, Bermuda; 6 bxs, 10 dms, 775 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Amsterdam
PARAFFIN—222 bbls, 57,619 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
PASTE, ADHES—10 dms, 420 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp; 1 bbl, 281 lbs, Yarmouth, Fredericton, N B
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ—1 cyl, 21 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
POLISH—4 crtns, 117 lbs, Saint John, Halifax, N S
SHELLAC—1 dm, 100 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
TURPENTINE, GUM—5 dms, 1,960 lbs, Evangeline, Halifax, N S; 10 dms, 3,920 lbs, Saint John, Halifax

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Bruxelles, June 29; Kexholm; June 29; West Harshaw, June 29

SULPHUR—1,500 tons, West Harshaw, Manchester; 1,200 tons, Kexholm, Raumo; 400 tons, Bruxelles, Antwerp
TRIPOLI—10 tons, West Harshaw, Manchester

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

Britamer, July 1; Buesten, June 29; Clara, June 28; Kexholm, July 1; Meanticut, July 3; Monbaldo, June 30; Nashaba, June 28; Stigstad, June 29; West Harshaw, July 3

BLACK, CARBON—(Nashaba) 675 cs, 17,120 bgs, Havre; 900 bgs, 275 cs, Antwerp; 50 cs, Rotterdam; 1,482 bgs, 200 cs, Clara, Burgas via Venice-Trieste; 241 cs, Monbaldo, Genoa; (Kexholm) 1,105 bgs, Gothenburg; 50 cs, Copenhagen; 140 cs, 501 bgs, Gdynia; 1,723 bgs, Meanticut, Marseilles; (West Harshaw) 1,270 bgs, 100 cs, Liverpool; 7,041 bgs, 140 cs, Manchester; 13,440 bgs, Liverpool-Manchester
GASOLINE—65,000 bbls, Buesten, Havana; (Stigstad) 2,500 tons, Preston; 3,900 tons, Whitebooth Roads
KEROSENE—850 tons, Stigstad, Whitebooth Roads
OIL, GAS—500 tons, Kexholm, Karlshamn
LUBRICATING—40 bbls, Nashaba, Havre; 335 tons, Clara, Fiume; (Monbaldo) 45 dms, Algiers; 20 dms, Oran; 20 dms, Casablanca; 750 tons, Vado
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,000 bbls, Britamer, Montreal
SULPHUR—25 tons, Nashaba, Havre

Los Angeles Exports

Clearance Dates

Bahrein, June 30; Erling Brovig, June 24; Europa, June 28; Glaucus, June 21; Kamakura, June 21; Lebec, June 25; Lochmonar, June 21; Mariposa, June 21; Niel Maersk, June 24; Nosiro, June 26; Pacific Grove, June 25; Pacific President, June 24; Rio Janeiro, June 23; Rosebank, June 24; San Diego, June 23; Siamese Prince, June 27; Toei, June 27; Velma, June 30; Yamazuki, June 29

ACETONE—(Lochmonar) 168 dms, 55,930 lbs, Liverpool; 185 dms, 66,240 lbs, Stockholm; 376 dms, 134,620 lbs, Yamazuki, Yokohama; 168 dms, 55,930 lbs, Pacific Grove, Liverpool
ACID, BORIC—(Mariposa) 146 pkgs, 17,470 lbs, Sydney; 13 bgs, 1,460 lbs, Auckland; 55 bgs, 3,920 lbs, Melbourne; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Lochmonar, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—570 lbs, Mariposa, Melbourne
BORAX — (Mariposa) 885 bgs, 99,120 lbs, Sydney; 7 bgs, 780 lbs, Auckland; 20 bgs 2,240 lbs, Hobart; 260 bgs, 29,120 lbs, Melbourne; 50 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Geelong; 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Glaucus, Hongkong; 1,900 bgs, 212,800 lbs, Lochmonar, London
CRUDE—1,294 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Kamakura, Osaka
CARBON BLACK—100 cs, 18,750 lbs, Glaucus, Shanghai
DIOXIDE—7 cyls, 6 lbs, Mariposa, Wellington
CATTLE HOOFS—1,061 bgs, 72,000 lbs, Rio Janeiro, Osaka; 116 sks, 4,440 lbs, Kamakura, Osaka
HORNS—295 bgs, Rio Janeiro, Osaka; 79 sks, 3,960 lbs, Kamakura, Kobe
CLAY, FILTER—240 sks, 12,000 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
GROUND—60 sks, 3,000 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 140 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Lochmonar, Port Harcourt; 683 bgs, 33,000 lbs, San Diego, Havre
CLEANER—40 dms, 19,260 lbs, Lochmonar, Rotterdam
COLOR, DRY—740 lbs, Niel Maersk, Cristobal
CORN SYRUP—150 bbls, 109,920 lbs, Mariposa, Auckland
DIACETONE—15 dms, 6,440 lbs, Lochmonar, Amsterdam
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs Pacific President, Vancouver; (Mariposa 20 bgs, 2,050 lbs, Suva; 200 bgs, 20,500 lbs, Melbourne; 336 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Fremantle; 128 bgs 12,490 lbs, Sydney; 6 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Lochmonar, Amsterdam (Pacific Grove) 537 bgs, 52,460 lbs, London; 486 bgs, 44,710 lbs, Manchester; 20 bgs, 20,200 lbs, Liverpool
GASOLINE—75,632 lbs, 19,739,950 lbs, Bahrein, Havre
GUM, CHICLE—113 bbls, 31,370 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
SYNTHETIC, SOLUT—470 lbs, Mariposa, Waterloo
INK, PRINTING—4,250 lbs, Glaucus, Manila
KEROSENE DISTILLATE—3,490 bbls, 984,180 lbs, Glaucus, Hongkong
LACQUER, NITROCELLULOSE—780 lbs, Siamese Prince, Manila
LEAD ARSENATE—175 cs, 16,800 lbs, Mariposa, Hobart
LUBRICANTS—23 dms, 8,920 lbs, Nosiro, Cali
METHYLETHYL KETONE — (Yamazuki) 60 dms, 21,960 lbs, Kobe-Osaka; 215 dms, 78,680 lbs, Yokohama
NAPHTHA—2 dms, 800 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver
NITROUS OXIDE—30 cyls, 270 lbs, Mariposa, Wellington
OIL, DIESEL—36,349 bbls, 11,340,890 lbs, Toei, Osaka; (Velma) 146 bbls, 45,550 lbs, Chanaral; 5,179 bbls, 1,615,850 lbs, Coquimbo
FLOTATION—120 lbs, Rosebank, Kamloops
FUEL—37,539 bbls, 12,507,150 lbs, Erling Brovig, Shanghai; 12,974 bbls, 4,320,340 lbs, Toei, Osaka; 64,676 bbls, 21,537,110 lbs, Lebec, Balboa; (Velma) 38,758 bbls, 19,596,410 lbs, Chanaral; 25,032 bbls, 8,335,060 lbs, Tocopilla
LEMON—1,000 lbs, Europa, London
LUBRICATING—(Mariposa) 3 pkgs, 390 lbs, Auckland; 49 pkgs, 13,970 lbs, Adelaide; 126 pkgs, 100 cs, 66,650 lbs, Sydney; (Siamese Prince) 80 pkgs, 17,850 lbs, Sourabaya; 210 pkgs, 36,860 lbs, Batavia; 34 pkgs, 2,720 lbs, Padang; 8 dms, 3,880 lbs, Medan
ORANGE—350 lbs, Mariposa, Christchurch
OXYGEN—25 cyls, 40 lbs, Mariposa, Wellington
PAINT, LIQ—1,200 lbs, Glaucus, Manila
PASTE—5,000 lbs, Niel Maersk, Cristobal
PECTIN, CITROUS—(Mariposa) 400 lbs, Sydney; 3,400 lbs, Melbourne; 600 lbs, Pacific Grove, London
PETROLEUM GAS, LIQ—53 cyls, 11,400 lbs, Mariposa, Auckland; 80 cyls, 9,300 lbs, Lochmonar, Barranquilla
RESIN, SYNTH—650 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
ROSIN—4,800 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
SILICATE SAND—(Mariposa) 600 sx, 60,600 lbs, Sydney; 100 sx, 10,000 lbs, Melbourne
SOAP, TOILET—180 lbs, Mariposa, Melbourne
SODA CARBONATE—1,000 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
CYANIDE—100 dms, 22,400 lbs, Mariposa, Wau
SULPHITE—2,400 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
SOLVENTS—3 dms, 990 lbs, Lochmonar, Amsterdam
SULPHUR—11,840 lbs, Mariposa, Hobart
TOILET PREPS—(Mariposa) 1,110 lbs, Sydney; 530 lbs, Suva; 310 lbs, Auckland; 860 lbs, Christchurch; 570 lbs, Melbourne; 1,300 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 460 lbs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
VARNISH—540 lbs, Glaucus, Manila
WAX, FLOOR—920 lbs, Mariposa, Wellington

New Orleans Exports

Clearance Dates

Arsa, June 26; Breedijk, June 15; Burgerdijk, June 24; City of Joliet, June 16; City of Omaha, June 15; Clara, June 23; Polycastle, July 7; Vestvangen, June 17; West Cohas, June 25

ASPHALT—55 tons, City of Omaha, London; 13 tons, City of Joliet, Rotterdam; 207 sx, Davisian, Liverpool; 4 tons, City of Joliet, Antwerp
GILSONITE—(City of Joliet) 2 tons, Antwerp; 14 tons, Rotterdam
BLACK, CARBON—(Breedijk) 33 tons, London; 8 tons, Rotterdam; 1 ton, Amsterdam; (Davisian) 21 cs, 3,588 bgs, Liverpool; 600 sx, 18 cs, Manchester; (Burgerdijk) 6 tons, London; 1 ton, Antwerp; 7 tons, City of Omaha, London; (West Cohas) 38 tons, Liverpool; 33 tons, Manchester; (City of Joliet) 70 tons, Havre; 5 tons, Antwerp
CLAY—500 sx, Davisian, Manchester
COMMON—27 tons, Burgerdijk, London; 12 tons, City of Joliet, Rotterdam
CORN SUGAR—600 sx, Davisian, Manchester
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP—49 tons, Burgerdijk, Antwerp; 10 tons, City of Omaha, London; 49 tons, City of Joliet, Havre
DRUGS—1 ton, Bredijk, London; 3 tons, City of Omaha, London
FERROPHOSPHORUS—21 tons, City of Joliet, Antwerp
FIRECLAY—(City of Joliet) 19 tons, Havre; 8 tons, Antwerp; 9 tons, Rotterdam
GLUCOSE—29 tons, Breedijk, Antwerp; 90 tons, City of Omaha, London; (West Cohas) 20 tons, Liverpool; 47 tons, Manchester
KEROSENE—600 cs, Vestvangen, Bridgetown
LIGNIN LIQUOR—2 tons, City of Omaha, London; 1 ton, West Cohas, Liverpool; 1 ton, City of Joliet, Antwerp
OIL, DIESEL—550 bbls, Vestvangen, Moengo
FUEL—1,150 bbls, Vestvangen, Moengo
LUBRICATING—(Breedijk) 16 tons, Antwerp; 7 tons, Rotterdam; (Clara) 4 dms, Trieste; 53 tdms, Istanbul; 123 bbls, Venice; 10 tons, Arsa, Marseilles; 55 pkgs, Vestvangen, Kingston; 96 tons, West Cohas, Liverpool; (City of Joliet) 10 tons, Havre; 2 tons, Antwerp
PINE—11 tons, West Cohas, Manchester
PARAFFIN—210 tons, Breedijk, London; 593 bbls, 508 sks, Davisian, Manchester; 27 tons, West Cohas, Manchester; 7 tons, City of Omaha, London; (City of Joliet) 3 tons, Havre; 8 tons, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 95,000 bbls, Polycastle, Montreal
ROSIN—(Davisian) 125 bbls, Liverpool; 110 bbls, Manchester; (Burgerdijk) 126 tons, London; 58 tons, Rotterdam
WOOD—44 tons, City of Omaha, London; 173 tons, West Cohas, Liverpool
SOYBEAN CAKE—100 tons, Burgerdijk, Antwerp
MEAL—450 sks, Vestvangen, Bridgetown

STARCH, CORN—(Breedijk) 236 tons, London; 27 tons, Rotterdam; 5,816 sks, Davisian, Manchester; 819 tons, West Cohas, Manchester
SULPHUR—1,019 sks, Vestvangen, Port of Spain; 3,200 tons, West Cohas, Manchester
TRIPOLI—1,000 sks, Davisian, Manchester; 7 tons, City of Joliet, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—2 tons, Breedijk, Rotterdam; 20 tons, Burgerdijk, London

Norfolk Exports

Clearance Dates

Liberty, June 30; Mahseer, July 1

ACETONE—30 dms, Liberty, London
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—50 dms, Liberty, London
ISOPROPYL—2 dms, Liberty, London
OCTYL—1 dm, Liberty, London
BUTYL ACETATE—60 dms, Liberty, London
CARBINOL, BUTYL—37 dms, Liberty, London
DIACETONE—2 dms, Liberty, London
DIETHANOLAMINE—2 dms, Liberty, London
DIETHYLENEGLYCOL—20 dms, Liberty, London
DIOXAN—1 dm, Liberty, London
DRUGS—5 bgs, 410 lbs, Liberty, London
ETHYLENEGLYCOL MONOBUTYLETHER—35 dms, Liberty, London
MONOETHYLETHER—40 dms, Liberty, London
MONOETHYLETHER ACETATE — 40 dms, Liberty, London
MONOMETHYLETHER — 20 dms, Liberty, London
FIRECLAY—600 bgs, 27 tons, Liberty, London
GELSEMIUM ROOT—5 bls, 1,632 lbs, Liberty, London
ISOPROPYL ACETATE—25 dms, Liberty, London
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—16 bgs, 971 lbs, Liberty, Hamburg
MICA, GRD—200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Liberty, Hamburg
PULVERIZED—200 bgs, 20,400 lbs, Liberty, London
MONOETHANOLAMINE—7 dms, Liberty, London
OCHER—(Liberty) 700 bgs, 113,400 lbs, Leith; 280 bgs, 45,360 lbs, Dundee
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE—2 dms, Liberty, London
OXIDE—1 dm, Liberty, London
PROPYLENEGLYCOL—3 dms, Liberty, London
RESIN, SYNTHETIC POWD—4 ctns, Liberty, London
STARCH—800 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Liberty, London
TRIETHANOLAMINE—25 dms, Liberty, London

Philadelphia Exports

Clearance Dates

Astrid Thorden, June 28; Barbara, July 6; Cingalese Prince, July 3; Cold Harbor, July 5; Donald McKay, June 27; Dunstan, July 3; Exiria, June 30; Kaituna, June 30; Kansai Maru, July 1; Komaki Maru, June 30; Liberty, July 3; Mahseer, July 3; Maria, July 3; Mormacsun, June 30; Otho, July 1; Peisander, July 5; Port Hobart, July 5; San Rafael, July 3; Scanmail, July 3; Steel Navigator, July 3; Vaclite, June 29; Vingaren, July 3; Voco, July 2

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—172 bbls, Barbara, San Juan
AMMONIA NITRATE—75 dms, Peisander, Batavia
AMYL ACETATE—33 dms, Port Hobart, Sydney
ANTI-KNOCK COMP—214 dms, 3 bxs, Mahseer, London
ASPHALT—5 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Glasgow; 6 dms, Port Hobart, Melbourne
BRAKE FLUID—1 dm, Mormacsun, Santos
BUTYL ACETATE—(Port Hobart) 28 dms, Sydney; 17 dms, Melbourne
CEMENT, FIBER—10 dms, Mormacsun, Santos
GASKET—10 cs, Peisander, Singapore
RUBBER—6 dms, Mormacsun, Santos
CHEMICALS—1 bx, Steel Navigator, Saigon
CHROME ORE—235 tons, Cold Harbor, Glasgow
COLLODION COTTON—310 bbls, Mahseer, London
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 25 cyls, Peisander, Singapore
ETHYL ACETATE—11 dms, Port Hobart, Melbourne
GASOLINE—(Otho) 3,250 cs, Dakar; 500 cs, 15 dms, Freetown; 200 cs, Monrovia; 3,900 cs, Port Bouet; 7,000 cs, Takoradi; 500 cs, Saltpond; 8,750 cs, 150 dms, Accra; 750 cs, Lome; 500 cs, Cotonou; 6,000 cs, Lagos; 1,750 cs, Port Harcourt; 500 cs, Calabar
GLAZE—1 cs, Mormacsun, Santos
GREASE, LUBRIC—10 bbls, Steel Navigator, Saigon; 3 dms, 10 qtr dms, Kaituna, Lyttelton; (Otho) 25 cs, Dakar; 20 cs, Conakry; 60 cs, Port Bouet; 5 cs, Lome; 10 cs, Apapa; 1 cs, Duala; (Cold Harbor) 11 pkgs, Manchester; 1 pkg, Liverpool; 10 dms, 50 pls, Peisander, Bangkok; 8 bbls, 6 dms, Mahseer, London; (San Rafael) 2 dms, Barranquilla; 11 dms, Punta Arenas; 2 dms, Paita; 3 dms, Salaverry; 2 bbls, 7 cs, 5 qtr dms, Mormacsun, Santos; 135,130 lbs, Vaclite, Liverpool or London
ILMENITE ORE—448 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
INSECTICIDE—(Otho) 30 cs, Dakar; 20 cs, Comarky; 10 cs, Accra; 88 ctns, Peisander, Singapore
LACQUER—10 ctns, Dunstan, Para
LARD—300 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
LICORICE EXTRACT—30 pkgs, Liberty, Hull
PASTE—310 pkgs, Liberty, Hull; 75 cs, Mahseer, London; 8 cs, Port Hobart, Sydney
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—20 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Manchester
NAPHTHALENE—2 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
NUTMEGS—93 pkgs, Liberty, London
OIL, COALTAR—17 dms, San Rafael, Callao
FUEL—(Otho) 75 dms, Conakry; 20 dms, Freetown; 99 dms, Port Bouet; 20 dms, Takoradi; 40 dms, Accra; 100 dms, Duala
ILLUMINATING—(Otho) 750 cs, Dakar; 300 cs, Monrovia; 5,000 cs, Port Bouet; 375 cs, Takoradi; 250 cs, Saltpond; 375 cs, Accra; 750 cs, Lome; 500 cs, Cotonou; 1,000 cs, Lagos; 750 cs, Port Harcourt
LUBRICATING—20,357 bbls, Voco, Alexandria; (Maria) 270 tons, Venice; 262 tons, Fiume; (Vaclite) 20,868 bbls, Liverpool or London; 1,541 bbls, London; 13,128 bbls, Bremen; 726 bbls, Prague; 1,442 bbls, Budapest; 1,830 bbls, Zagreb; 1,650 dms, Komaki, Yokohama; (Vingaren) 552 pkgs, Turku; 863 pkgs, Viipuri; 1,568 pkgs, Helsinki; 1,354 pls, Gothenburg; 124 pkgs, Sundsvall; 199 pkgs, Helsingborg; 192 pkgs, Norrkoping; 324 pkgs, Malmo; 139 pkgs, Stockholm; (Steel Navigator) 690 dms, 2,282 cs, Haiphong; 15 bbls, 788 dms, 1,710 cs, Saigon; (Kaituna) 165 dms, 90 pls, 3 qtr dms, Auckland; 14 qtr dms, 74 pls, 1,522 dms, Wellington; 23 dms, 20 qtr dms, 100 pls, Lyttelton; 5,664 pkgs, Sydney; (Otho) 170 cs, 45 dms, Dakar; 95 cs, 70 dms, Conakry; 19 cs, Freetown; 6 cs, Monrovia; 90 dms, 136 cs, Port Bouet; 10 dms, Takoradi; 110 dms, Accra; 10 dms, Lome; 108 cs, 65 pkgs, Apapa; 110 pkgs, Port Harcourt; 20 pkgs, Calabar; 70 pkgs, Duala; 632 pkgs, Dakar; 220 pkgs, Conakry; 10 pkgs, Freetown; 410 pkgs, Port Bouet; 30 pkgs, Grand Bassam; 172 pkgs, Accra; 10 pkgs, Saltpond; 30 pkgs, Takoradi; 25 pkgs, Garua; 20 pkgs, Calabar; 45 pkgs, Victoria; 20 pkgs, Kribe; (Liberty) 60 pkgs, Hamburg; 1 pkg, London; 112 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool; (Peisander) 300 dms, Bangkok; 10 dms, Batavia, 10 dms, Sourabaya; 380 pkgs, Medan; 177 pkgs, Palembang; 3 pkgs, Padang; 1,677 pkgs, Batavia; 801 pkgs, Semarang; 585 pkgs, Sourabaya; 805 pkgs, Penang; 1,140 pkgs, Port Swettenham; 1,790 pkgs, Singapore; 300 dms, 55 cs, Bangkok; (Dunstan) 72 dms, 244 cs, 30 pls, Para; 290 pkgs, Pernambuco; 118 pkgs, Maceio; 30 dms, 5 qtr dms, 75 cs, Cabedello; 75 dms, 12 bbls, Mahseer, London; (Port Hobart) 270 dms, 476 pkgs, Sydney; 3,215 dms, 2,183 pkgs, 665 pls, 151 cs, Melbourne; 100 dms, 20 pkgs, Adelaide; 30 bxs, 653 pkgs, Brisbane; 40 dms, Transvall Jetty; 25 pkgs, Rockhampton; 66 pkgs, Newcastle; 10 dms, Hobart; 50 pkgs, Launceston; (San Rafael) 30 dms, 20 cs, Antofagasta; 13 dms, 8 cs, Punta Arenas; 50 dms, Valparaiso; 72 dms, Paita; 2 dms, Pisco; 18 dms, Salaverry; (Cingalese Prince) 80 pkgs, Manila; 499 pkgs, Shanghai; 771 pkgs, Hongkong; (Exiria) 24 dms, 222 ctns, Sofia; 15 dms, 2 hlf dms, 4 qtr dms, Piraeus; 2 bbls, 165 cs, Mormacsun, Santos
PAINT—142 ctns, 3 kits, 7 dms, Astrid Thorden, Stockholm; 1 dm, Cold Harbor, Liverpool; 26 pkgs, Peisander, Semarang; 46 ctns, Dunstan, Para; 20 pls, Donald McKay, Copenhagen; 38 dms, 105 pls, Mormacsun, Santos
PRIMER—6 ctns, Astrid Thorden, Stockholm
PARAFFIN—500 bgs, Kansai Maru, Tientsin; 175 pkgs, Liberty, Dundee
REFINED—1 bx, Scanmail, Rio de Janeiro
PETROLATUM—(Kaituna) 80 dms, 50 quarter dms, Auckland; 45 dms, 150 dms, Wellington
PLASTIC—79 pkgs, Cold Harbor, Liverpool
POLISH—10 ctns, 10 kits, Astrid Thorden, Stockholm
RESIN, COALTAR—25 dms, Mahseer, London
SYNTHETIC—(Cold Harbor) 2 pkgs, Liverpool; 1 pkg, Glasgow
RUBBING COMP—9 kits, Astrid Thorden, Nykoping
SILICA—200 bgs, Mahseer, London
SODA ASH—3,000 bgs, Scanmail, Rio de Janeiro
TANNING MATERIAL—(Kaituna) 44 bbls, Auckland; 75 bbls, Lyttelton; 75 bbls, Dunedin; 20 bbls, Port Hobart, Melbourne
TETRAETHYL LEAD—10 bxs, Astrid Thorden, Sodertalje; (Kaituna) 4 dms, Auckland; 4 dms, Wellington; 3 dms, Lyttelton; 2 dms, Dunedin
VARNISH—1 ctn, Dunstan, Para
WAX, AUTO—3 ctns, Dunstan, Para

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Eriangen, June 25; Montello, June 24; Realf, June 28; Stella Lykes, June 26; Trentbank, June 27

ASPHALT—1,585 dms, Eriangen, Auckland; 1,333 dms, Wellington; (Trentbank) 7,805 dms, Capetown; 4,500 dms, Port Elizabeth; 2,000 dms, East London; 20 cs, Durban; 1,500 dms, Beira; 3,225 dms, Lourenco Marques
LIQUID—(Trentbank) 6 bxs, Capetown; 18 bxs, Port Elizabeth; 15 bxs, East London; 4 bxs, Durban; 265 dms, 35 bxs, Mombasa; 2 bxs, Beira; 250 cs, Lourenco Marques
PETROLEUM—(Stella Lykes) 100 dms, Port au Prince; 100 dms, San Juan
CLEANER—10 bbls, Stella Lykes, San Juan; 50 dms, Trentbank, Mombasa
GASOLINE—4,000 cs, Trentbank, Beira; 68,284 bbls, Realf, Helsingborg
AVIATION—210 bbls, Stella Lykes, San Juan
GREASE, LUBRIC—10 bbls, Montello, Genoa; (Eriangen) 71 dms, 110 cs, Auckland; 25 dms, 50 cs, Wellington; 15 dms, 20 cs, Lyttelton; 5 cs, Dunedin; 12 dms, Stella Lykes, Jobos; (Trentbank) 387 dms, 70 cs, 10 crts, 115 cs, Capetown; 357 dms, 155 cs, 40 crts, Port Elizabeth; 367 dms, 320 cs, 430 crts, East London; 535 dms, 565 cs, 150 crts, 75 pls, Durban; 240 dms, 125 cs, 150 crts, 150 pls, Mombasa; 993 dms, 110 cs, Beira; 433 dms, 607 cs, 210 crts, Lourenco Marques
KEROSENE—(Erlangen) 2,000 cs, Auckland; 1,000 cs, Wellington; 500 cs, Lyttelton; 250 cs, Dunedin; 500 cs, 400 dms, Trentbank, Beira; 9,717 bbls, Realf, Helsingborg
OIL, DIESEL—(Erlangen) 300 dms, Wellington; 5,200 bbls, Lyttelton/Dunedin
LUBRICATING—590 bbls, 15 half bbls, Montello, Genoa; (Erlangen) 1,391 dms, 328 cs, Auckland; 986 dms, 255 cs, Wellington; 1,469 dms, 205 cs, Lyttelton; 460 dms, 165 cs, Dunedin; (Stella Lykes) 1 dm, San Juan; 107 dms, Jobos; (Trentbank) 552 dms, 185 cs, Capetown; 434 dms, 255 cs, Port Elizabeth; 1,120 dms, 230 cs, East London; 1,875 dms, 285 cs, Durban; 435 dms, 900 cs, Mombasa; 895 dms, 470 cs, Beira; 885 dms, 7,451 cs, Lourenco Marques; 18,497 bbls, 350 dms, Realf, Helsingborg
LUBRICATING, BLACK—(Montello) 23 dms, Naples; 20 dms, Venice
LUBRICATING, PALE—(Montello) 5 dms, 253 bbls, 16 half bbls, Naples; 140 bbls, Trieste; 5 dms, 134 bbls, 13 half bbls, Venice; 440 dms, Beirut; 25 bbls, Civita Vecchia
PAINT SOLVENT—(Eriangen) 10 dms, Auckland; 100 cs, Wellington; 500 cs, Dunedin
PARAFFIN—(Eriangen) 75 cs, Auckland; 75 cs, Wellington; 20 cs, Lyttelton; 15 cs, Dunedin; 20 bgs, Trentbank, Mombasa
REFINED—2,496 bgs, Montello, Naples

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

Amerika, May 27; Anniston City, May 26; Ariston, May 26; Bralanta, June 1; Canton, June 1; City of Baltimore, May 27; Eskbank, June 1; Evanger, May 25; Gregalia, May 29; Huzisan, May 26; Kingsley, May 24; Kookaburra, May 22; Loch Katrine, June 1; Loch Monar, May 27; Monterey, May 22; Nippon, May 30; Pacific Enterprise, May 24; Pacific Grove, May 29; Rakuyo, May 24; San Ramon, May 23; Santa Maria, May 25; Saparoea, May 24; Tatuta, May 31; Toei, May 23; Weser, May 24

ACID, BORIC—10 sks, Kookaburra, Australia; 60 sks, Monterey, Australia
AGAR AGAR—1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
ALBUMEN, POWD—1 bbl, Kingsley, Vancouver
ALMOND KERNELS—18 cs, Monterey, Fiji Islands
AMMONIA—6 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
ANNATTO SEED—24 sks, Monterey, Australia
APRICOT KERNELS—75 sks, Amerika, Gothenburg
ASPHALT—(Monterey) 8 dms, 1 cs, Australia; 3 bbls, Suva; (Saparoea) 5 dms, Port Swettenham; 10 dms, Singapore; 3,116 dms, Batavia-Samarang-Sourabaya; 85 dms, Rakuyo, Valparaiso; 213 dms, City of Baltimore, Cristobal; 50 dms, Eskbank, China
GILSONITE—450 sks, Weser, Hamburg; 153 sks, Amerika, Copenhagen
BIOLOGICALS—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
BITUMEN—120 bbls, Anniston City, England
BLACK, CARBON—110 cs, Monterey, New Zealand; 100 sks, Loch Katrine, England
LAMP—10 cs, Monterey, Australia
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—2 bbls, Monterey, Australia
BONEFLOUR—400 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver
BORAX—175 sks, Kookaburra, Australia; 220 sks, Monterey, Australia; (Eskbank) 2 cs, Philippine Islands; 20 sks, China
CALCIMINE—78 cs, Loch Katrine, Colombia
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, TRI—132 sks, Monterey, Australia
CARBON BISULPHIDE—1 cs, Kingsley, Victoria
TETRACHLORIDE—12 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
CEMENT, LIQ—20 dms, 1 cs, 100 pls, Monterey, Australia
MAGNESIA—111 sks, Evanger, Argentina
CHEMICALS—(Monterey) 2 bbls, 15 dms, New Zealand; 5 cs, 1 dm, 2 bbls, Australia; 78 cs, 7 kgs, 10 bbls, Tatuta, Shanghai; 2 bbls, 2 kgs, 1 cs, Eskbank, China
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—25 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
CLAY—200 sks, Kookaburra, Australia; 3 dms, Monterey, Australia
CLEANER—170 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; (Monterey) 4 cs, New Zealand; 3 dms, Australia; 1 cs, Fiji Islands; 2 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
COALTAR—1 dm, Rakuyo, San Salvador
COLOR, DRY—9 pls, Monterey, Australia; 1 pkg, Loch Katrine, Colombia
COLLODION—17 cs, Eskbank, China
COPPER OXIDE—45 dms, Kingsley, Victoria
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—672 sks, Kookaburra, Australia
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 6 cyls, Eskbank, China
DISINFECTANT—33 cs, Kingsley, New Westminster
ENAMEL—9 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
ETHER—12 cs, Eskbank, China
FLUORSPAR—8 sks, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
FLYSPRAY—6 dms, Santa Maria, Shellburn
GASOLINE—(Kookaburra) 200 dms, Australia; 200 dms, Fiji Islands
GINGER ROOT—24 sks, Monterey, Australia
GLUCOSE—90 bbls, Monterey, New Zealand
GLUE—10 pls, Kingsley, Vancouver
GREASE—1 dm, 1 sk, Santa Maria, Shellburn
LUBRICATING—80 dms, Kookaburra, Australia; 491 dms, Monterey, Australia; 32 dms, 35 half dms, 591 pls, 246 cs, Santa Maria, Vancouver; 50 dms, Tatuta, Jinsen
GRINDELIA ROBUSTA—13 bls, Weser, Hamburg
HOPS—100 bls, Monterey, Australia
INK, PRINTING—20 kegs, Kookaburra, Australia
WRITING—1 cs, Monterey, Apia
KEROSENE—235 dms, Kookaburra, Australia
LACQUER—2 cs, Kookaburra, Vancouver; 5 cs, Rakuyo, San Salvador; 1 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
THINNER—1 dm, Kingsley, Vancouver; 2 cs, Rakuyo, San Salvador
LEAD, RED—7 dms, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
WHITE—40 kegs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
LEMON PEEL—5 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
LIGHTER FLUID—4 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn
LITHARGE—20 pls, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
LITHOPONE—1,000 sks, Kingsley, Victoria
MASTIC—5 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Monterey) 6 cs, Australia; 2 cs, New Zealand
MILK POWDER—3 bbls, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
SUGAR—112 bbls, Anniston City, England
MINERAL SPTS—1,610 dms, Kookaburra, Australia
NAPHTHA—50 dms, Kookaburra, Australia
NITROUS OXIDE—10 crts, Monterey, Australia
OIL, COCONUT—30 cs, 6 bbls, Monterey, New Zealand
COTTONSEED—10 dms, City of Baltimore, Havana
DIESEL—7,163 bbls, Kookaburra, Fiji Islands; 44,881 bbls, San Ramon, Japan
FISH—4 dms, Amerika, London
FISHLIVER—4 dms, Pacific Enterprise, London; 24 dms, Gregalia, Liverpool
FUEL—80,112 bbls, Huzisan, Japan; 51,918 bbls, Ariston, Japan
LUBRICATING — (Kookaburra) 1,163 dms, Australia; 95 dms, New Zealand; (Monterey) 200 bbls, 3,328 dms, Australia; 1 cs, Suva; (Saparoea) 10 dms, Samarang; 10 dms, 10 cs, Batavia; 200 dms, Fremantle; 15 dms, Calcutta; 15 dms, Sourabaya; 55 dms, Medan; 80 dms, Singapore; 45 cs, 360 dms, Santa Maria, Shellburn; 29 dms, Amerika, Kingston; (Tatuta) 79 dms, Kobe; 305 dms, Fusan; 300 dms, Jinsen; 430 dms, Takao; 20 dms, Tientsin; (Loch Katrine) 10 dms, England; 1 cs, Holland; 600 dms, Canton, Shanghai; 541 dms, 25 cs, Eskbank, China
OIL, MACHINE—1 cs, Monterey, Apia
PAINT—5 dms, Monterey, Australia
PEPPERMINT—2 dms, Monterey, Australia
RAPESEED—12 dms, Santa Maria, Shellburn
PAINT—(Monterey) 1 cs, Samoa; 3 cs, New Zealand; 2 cs, Apia; 2 pls, Australia; (Rakuyo) 20 pls, Valparaiso; 20 cs, San Salvador; (Loch Katrine) 12 cs, England; 6 dms, Colombia; 18 cs, 8 kegs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
PASTE—3 cs, Rakuyo, San Salvador
PREPARED—40 pls, Evanger, Bolivia
PARAFFIN—1 cs, Monterey, Australia; 242 sks, Pacific Grove, New Westminster
PEPPER, BLACK—60 sks, Rakuyo, Buenaventura
PETROLEUM—(Saparoea) 10 cs, Samarang; 10 cs, Fremantle; 10 cs, Sourabaya; 20 cs, Batavia; 10 cs, Singapore
CRUDE—31,075 bbls, San Ramon, Japan; 86,160 bbls, Toei, Japan; (Santa Maria) 45,000 bbls, Canada; 35,000 bbls, Shellburn; 41,000 bbls, Ariston, Japan; 30,495 bbls, Bralanta, Yokohama; 85,008 bbls, Nippon, Japan
PIGMENT—1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
PIMENTOS—160 sks, Monterey, Australia
PITCH—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
POLISH—1 bbl, Kingsley, Victoria; 1 cs, Monterey, Fiji Islands; 50 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; (Eskbank) 21 cs, Philippine Islands; 2 cs, Eskbank, China
POTASH—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
XANTHATE—21 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver; 160 dms, Weser, Chanaral; (Rakuyo) 6 dms, Valparaiso; 48 dms, Manzanillo; 20 dms, Callao
PUMICE—1 bbl, Kingsley, Calgary
SACCHARIN—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
SALT—3,400 sks, Monterey, New Zealand; 516 tons, Kingsley, Vancouver
SOAP, LAUNDRY—5 cs, Eskbank, China
25 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
TOILET—3 cs, Eskbank, China
SODA BENZOATE—3 dms, Monterey, Australia
PHOSPHATE—1,766 sks, Monterey, Australia
PHOSPHATE, TRI—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
SILICATE—98 dms, 85 bbls, 40 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver
XANTHATE—20 dms, Rakuyo, Oruro
SOLVENT—2 cs, Loch Katrine, Holland
BATHROOM—65 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
PETROLEUM—20 dms, Santa Maria, Canada
SOYBEAN FLOUR—12 sks, Monterey, Australia
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—2 cyls, Eskbank, China
FLOWERS—70 sks, Kookaburra, Australia
SUPERPHOSPHATE—45 sks, Eskbank, Philippine Islands
TALLOW—100 dms, City of Baltimore, Havana
TIN PASTE—22 pls, Monterey, New Zealand
TOILET PREPS—(Monterey) 6 cs, Fiji Islands; 1 cs, Solomon Islands; 1 cs, Apia; 2 cs, City of Baltimore, Panama; 1 cs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands; 7 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
VARNISH—1 sk, 1 cs, 2 dms, Rakuyo, San Salvador
WAX, FLOOR—1 dm, Kingsley, Vancouver
ZINC DUST—33 cs, Weser, Salaverry; 25 dms, Rakuyo, Mazatlan; 40 dms, Loch Monar, Vancouver; (Loch Katrine) 30 cs, Venezuela; 72 cs, Canal Zone
SULPHATE—3 kgs, Eskbank, Philippine Islands

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Adrastus, July 3; Bradburn, July 1; Neptuno, July 7; Silverwalnut, July 8; Sundance, June 28; Tai Ping Yang, July 14

COTTON LINTERS—30 bls, Bradburn, Durban
GLUCOSE—45 bbls, Silverwalnut, Manila
OIL, PINE—(Silverwalnut) 1 dm, Shanghai; 12 dms, Manila
PINETAR—15 dms, Neptuno, Havana
ROSIN—150 dms, Tai Ping Yang, Shanghai
GUM—(Sundance) 350 bbls, 20 dms, London; 100 bbls, Hull; 128 bbls, Rotterdam; (Bradburn) 16 bbls, Capetown; 12 dms, 300 bbls, Durban; 3 bbls, Lourenco Marques; 120 bbls, Neptuno, Havana
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Sundance) 775 bbls, London; 285 bbls, Rotterdam; (Bradburn) 250 dms, 110 cs, Capetown; 90 cs, Port Elizabeth; 143 cs, Durban; 50 cs, 4 dms, Lourenco Marques

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Alberta, July 1; Bradfyne, June 29; Delfina, July 2; Paul Eley, June 29; Laguna, June 30; Spaarndam, June 28; Taiwan, July 2; W M Delphia, June 28; Wanja, June 30

GASOLINE—11 dms, W M Delphia, Roatan; 10 dms, Paul Eley, Belize; 20 dms, Laguna, Belize
KEROSENE—5 dms, W M Delphia, Roatan
OIL, LUBRICATING, RED—5 dms, Laguna, Belize
PHOSPHATE—4,002 tons, Spaarndam, Rotterdam; 7,798 tons, Bradfyne, Yokohama; 3,868 tons, Wanja, Stockholm; 3,706 tons, Alberta, Ancona; 8,403 tons, Taiwan, Osaka-Kobe-Niihaman; 2,769 tons, Delfina, San Juan
SODA, SAL—5 kgs, Laguna, Belize

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—38,554 bbls, Warwick, San Francisco; 65,962 bbls, Utacarbon, Portland; 16,920 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 9,233 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 19,016 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum; 69,294 bbls, Occidental, Portland; 57,255 bbls, L P St Clair, Seattle; 72,000 bbls, Elwood, Portland; 10,050 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego
KEROSENE—1,507 bbls, Utacarbon, Portland; 3,980 bbls, Occidental, Portland; 4,000 bbls, Elwood, Portland
OIL, DIESEL—15,741 bbls, Utacarbon, Portland; 4,476 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 1,400 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 9,000 bbls, Elwood, Portland
FLUSHING—2,486 bbls, Emidio, Davenport
FUEL—65,064 bbls, Emidio, Davenport; 17,743 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 67,053 bbls, Pat Doheny, St Johns; 36,017 bbls, L P St Clair, Seattle; 46,438 bbls, Torres, Seattle; 2,371 bbls, Coast Banker, Portland; 81,000 bbls, Sylvan Arrow, Bayonne
GAS—10,020 bbls, La Purisima, Oleum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—71,344 bbls, Elwood, Portland
SOLVENTS—2,013 bbls, L P St Clair, Seattle

Recent Charters

ASPHALT—2,794 tons, S S Flimston, Tampico to Antwerp, 20s; July
COPRA—7,500 tons, S S Tasis, Philippines to United Kingdom, Continent, 38s, basis two ports load to two ports discharge; ppt
FLAXSEED—6,000 tons, S S Argolikos, Madras coast to p p United Kingdom, Continent, 28s, Mediterranean options; August
PETROLEUM — 14,000 tons, S S Sveadrott, dirty, California, Curacao, 8s 6d; July
4,000 tons, S S Borgny, clean, Constanza, Beyrout, 500 tons, 10s 6d; balance Constanza, Tunis, 10s 7½d; July
14,000 tons, S S Roussillon, dirty, Iraq, Havre, 7s 6d; August
10,000 tons, S S Lise, clean, Batoum and (or) Tuapse-Tallinn, Riga, Klaipeda, 14s 6d; August
12,000 tons, S S Nike, clean, Constanza, Hamburg, 9s 6d; July
2,923 tons, S S Caliche, gasoline, Tampico to Rio de Janeiro; July
4,249 tons, El Aleto, dirty, Bahrien and Teneriffe, 15s 6d; September
4,059 tons, S S Gard, dirty, Venezuela to North of Hatteras, 13½c a barrel; July

PETROLEUM—3,294 tons, S S Nyholm, dirty, Venezuela to North of Hatteras, 15c a barrel; July
3,206 tons, S S Raila, clean, Gulf to Montreal; August
4,557 tons, S S Sydhav, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 9s; July
5,849 tons, S S Dalfonn, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 9s; July

PHOSPHATE—8,500 tons, S S Hopestar, Ocean Island to Australia, basis 17s; Melbourne; July

Cargo Ship Arrivals

July 8 to July 22

New York

Amazone	Maracaibo	July 14
American Banker	London*	July 10
American Importer	Manchester*	July 10
American Trader	London	July 17
Amor	Maracaibo*	July 17
Antigua	Puerto Barrios*	July 18
Aquitania	Southampton*	July 14
Arizonan	Tacoma*	July 11
Balzac	Santos*	July 18
Barbarigo	Leghorn*	July 20
Bergensfjord	Oslo*	July 15
Bill	Para	July 15
Binnendijk	Antwerp	July 13
Black Condor	Rotterdam*	July 18
Black Eagle	Rotterdam*	July 10
Black Gull	Rotterdam*	July 22
Black Hawk	Rotterdam*	July 21
Borinquen	Trujillo*	July 17
Britannic	Havre*	July 16
Californian	Tacoma*	July 16
Caribe	Havre	July 11
Chas R McCormick	Seattle*	July 14
City of Norfolk	San Francisco*	July 18
City of San Francisco	San Francisco*	July 14
City of Worcester	Calcutta*	July 12
Coamo	Trujillo	July 10
Deutschland	Hamburg*	July 14
Dromore Castle	Durban*	July 16
Emilia	San Juan*	July 17
Erviken	Buenos Aires*	July 15
Excambion	Beirut*	July 12
Exchester	Tunis*	July 13
Exminster	Istanbul*	July 10
Express	Thessaloniki*	July 20
Ferndale	Alexandria*	July 19
Flomar	Linnton	July 19
Flora	Maracaibo*	July 10
Fort Amherst	St John's*	July 12
Foylebank	Manila*	July 22
Gdynia	Para	July 17
Gertrud	Istanbul*	July 18
Gitano	Hull*	July 18
Goyo	Yokohama*	July 19
Hamakua	Honolulu*	July 10
Henri Jaspar	Antwerp	July 11
Herman F Whiton	Portland	July 19
Hunter Liggett	San Francisco*	July 13
Jamaica	Barranquilla*	July 13
Jean Jadot	Antwerp	July 18
Kagu	Yokohama*	July 21
Kaimoku	Honolulu*	July 12
Liberty Glo	Port Angeles	July 16
Maidan	Calcutta*	July 21
Mandu	Santos*	July 11
Manuela	San Juan	July 10
Mexico	Vera Cruz*	July 11
Missourian	Tacoma*	July 22
Monterey	Vera Cruz*	July 18
Mormacport	Wiborg*	July 21
Mormacstar	Buenos Aires*	July 21
Musa	Cristobal*	July 12
Nea Hellas	Piraeus*	July 14
Nerissa	Trinidad*	July 19
Niel Maersk	Manila*	July 12
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 17
Nosiro	Dairen*	July 12
Paul Luckenbach	Seattle*	July 15
Pilsudski	Gdynia*	July 13
Pipestone County	Havre*	July 11
Port St John	Brisbane*	July 17
President Hayes	Honolulu*	July 12
President Roosevelt	Hamburg*	July 18
Primero	Manila*	July 15
Queen Mary	Southampton*	July 14
Ragnhild	Antwerp*	July 17
Sagadahoc	Mombasa*	July 15
Samaria	Liverpool*	July 15
San Juan	San Juan	July 10
San Pedro	Havre	July 10
San Simeon	Seattle*	July 18
Santa Lucia	San Antonio*	July 14
Santa Paula	Curacao*	July 11
Scanstates	Gdynia*	July 11
Scythia	Liverpool*	July 18
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	July 17
Silverteak	Hongkong*	July 11
Southern Prince	Buenos Aires*	July 19
Statendam	Rotterdam*	July 11
Steel Age	Honolulu	July 11
Steel Voyager	Honolulu*	July 17
Susan V Luckenbach	Seattle*	July 10
Talamanca	Port Limon*	July 20
Tanimbar	Macassar*	July 16
Texan	Portland*	July 20
Topeka	Bergen*	July 13
Tosan	Kobe*	July 14
Transylvania	Glasgow*	July 16
Uruguay	Buenos Aires*	July 10
Veendam	Rotterdam*	July 11
Vulcania	Trieste*	July 13
West Humhaw	Port Gentil*	July 13
Yamabiko	Kobe*	July 19

* And other ports

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States Authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended July 12

Codliver oil, 246 drums; not U.S.P.

Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; new drug.

Medicinal preparations, 1 package; new drug; false therapeutic claims.

Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; dangerous drug.

Medicinal preparations, 2 cases; false therapeutic claims.

Nutmegs, 561 bags; restricted use.

Baltimore

Week Ended July 12

Medicinal preparations, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Boston

Week Ended July 12

Medicinal preparations, 4 packages; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended July 12

Hair dye, 1 package; no caution statement.

Synthetic Resins Discussed In A.A.A.S. Symposium

—Continued from page 3

not considered a good argument as to stable chemical constitutions. The chemical interpretation of molecular weight measurements was shown to be uncertain by data on such measurements in the resin field. The unexpected variations of molecular weight measurements were shown as a function of the manner in which a solute is added to the solvent. The ordinary molecular weight measurements applied to resins and some crystalline materials give variable results, and these data were listed as cybotactic weights—the term, "cybotactic," implies an uncertain variability in the measurements. It was shown that equilibrium sometimes takes many hours at temperatures as high as 116° C. and that such equilibria are often near the monomer weight values.

The physical aspects of solubility were considered sufficient to cast doubt on the value of solubility data as an absolute measure of chemical compounds.

The physical data were assembled into a physical theory of resin structure. This theory composes a crystalline chain structure where almost all the crystalline forces are applied in one line, in place of the present generally accepted chain chemical molecular theory for resins. This physical theory implies a crystal with about three times normal crystalline strength in one direction and correspondingly much weaker crystalline strength in the other two space directions.

The melting point was considered as a summation of failure under temperature agitation in three different directions and thus three separate melting points for each crystalline compound were considered necessary for complete data. Under this criterion the resins were considered as any chemical (and mixture of chemicals) where the temperature scale melting point in one direction is at least 10 degrees higher than the melting point along the other two axes. Thus resinification has nothing to do with absolute chemical compositions but is dependent on the physical alignment of melting points. Accordingly, by this theory it becomes reasonable that a different method of manipulation may change the same chemical substance from a crystalline state to a resinous state and then may change it back again.

Slides were shown of crystal-like structures made from resinous materials. Diagrammatic slides of the force fields thought to be involved in such crystallization of typical resinous materials also were shown. One slide showed the curious condition that such crystals grow in all directions when single crystals are involved, but grow largely only in length if the two crystals touch each other. These new data were stated to be in accord with the physical theory of resinification.

Plasticity was defined as a manifestation of different melting points in different directions—the flow occurring in the weaker or lower melting point direction.

In Dr. Bender's physical theory of resins a rubber is compared to a temperature agitated resin and a fiber is considered as a resin placed in a proper aligned position. The unexpected strength of the crystallizing bonds in one direction is thought to have confused past measurements as between crystalline strength and molecular strength of massive chemical structures.

Infusible Resinous State

In a paper, "The Infusible Resinous State," Dr. R. H. Kienle, of the Calco Chemical Company, discussed this condition from the standpoints of its scientific and its industrial importance.

Various types of reactions which yield infusible resinous products were reviewed and compared, particular emphasis being laid on structural comparisons. Detailed consideration was given to problems attendant with the chemical and physical changes encountered in the formation of polymerides leading to the infusible resinous condition. The phenomenon of the sol → gel transition and the reason for its occurrence were examined in the light of present experimental data. Attention was given to the colloidal, as well as the chemical aspects of this transition.

The properties of polymerides which had attained the infusible state were analytically discussed, and Dr. Kienle presented a structural concept in respect of these. He also suggested further investigations which appear necessary for throwing additional light on the problem of the infusible state of resinous products.

This condition was further discussed by Dr. S. S. Kistler, of the research laboratories of the Norton Company, in a paper, "Conditions for Infusibility." Dr. Norton pointed out that fusibility is a very qualitative term that has been associated with the linear type of polymers, but is no more applicable to some of them than it is to some three-dimensional polymers. He declared that the resistance of a resin to heat depended largely on the character of the groups in the resin molecules, and opined that whether this be linear or three-dimensional might be of secondary importance.

Dr. Kistler also presented calculations to show the size of molecular groups within certain resins that are involved in viscous flow and the energy that one of these groups must attain before it can move with respect to its neighbors. These data were correlated with the chemical composition of the resins.

Polystyrene

In attempting to evaluate the various theories of chemical structure and reaction mechanism in regard to polystyrene, it is important, said Dr. Ivey Allen, jr., of the Bakelite Corporation, not to lose sight of polystyrene itself as a tangible substance quite apart from what might be written down as its formula, on a blackboard.

The formation of polystyrene from monomeric styrene differs from other resin-forming reactions, such as those which take place with phenol and formaldehyde and with glycerin and phthalic anhydride, in that, with styrene, the polymer formed is relatively inert toward further heating. It does not readily take part in subsequent reaction either with monomeric styrene or with other molecules of the polymer.

Viscosity measurements, whether or not they can be used to measure molecular weight, are of considerable help in characterizing the polymers formed under different conditions of reaction, Dr. Allen said. Low polymers, which in the solid massive state are somewhat brittle, still possess qualities, such as good resistance to water and chemicals, and excellent color, so that when suitably modified they form valuable constituents of protective coatings. The high polymers are much tougher and stronger and are useful in a much wider range of applications, particularly as materials for injection molding.

The temperatures met with in injection molding are frequently much higher than those used in the older process known as compression molding and the thermal stability of the materials used is therefore of very practical importance. Although polystyrene undergoes slow surface oxidation at high temperatures, this process is so slow that it is practically not detectable under the conditions used in injection molding. At very high temperatures (375-400° C.) polystyrene may be destructively distilled with the formation of a large percentage of volatile products, of which about 50 percent is styrene, Dr. Allen said. Much of the distillate is composed of higher-boiling materials which other investigators have characterized as distyrene and tristyrene. Study of the thermal stability of polystyrene leads to the conclusion that the polymer is held together by forces of the same order of strength as those which hold together the atoms in other, simpler organic molecules.

The flow characteristics of a material used for injection molding are of interest over a wide range of temperatures. The cold flow of polystyrene, that is the flow under comparatively heavy loads under moderate temperatures, is quite low up to about 60° C. From this point up to about 110° C. the behavior is largely that of an elastic solid; as the temperature is increased the elasticity becomes less evident and the tendency toward true flow increases. At temperatures in the injection molding range polystyrene becomes a highly viscous liquid which will flow into and fill every detail of a mold and yet is not so fluid that it tends to run out through the cracks between the different parts of the mold.

The thermal stability and flow characteristics of the material, as well as its brilliance and lack of color, its excellent water resistance and electrical characteristics, and its high degree of chemical resistance assures that it will meet with rapidly increasing uses in the plastics field, Dr. Allen concluded.

Structure of Vinyl Polymers

In a paper, "The Structure of Some Vinyl Polymers," Dr. C. S. Marvel, of the University of Illinois, said that the peroxide-catalyzed polymerization of olefin derivatives of the type $CH_2{=}CHX$, in which X may be a halogen atom or some group, such as phenyl, acetoxy, carboalkoxy, ketone, adelhyde, and others, leads to linear polymers having long carbon chains. It has been generally believed that the X groups are regularly arranged on alternate carbon atoms in this chain (structure I):—

Structure I

$$\text{—CH}_2\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH—}$$
$$\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}$$

This type of structure has been shown to be correct for polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, and polyvinylmethyl ketone. However, the polymer of ethyl alphabromoacrylate is not of this type but has the X groups arranged alternately 1, 2 and 1, 4 on the carbon chain (structure II):—

Structure II

$$\text{—CH}_2\text{CH-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{CH-CH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{CH-CH-CH}_2\text{—}$$
$$\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}\ \ \text{X}\quad\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}\ \ \text{X}\quad\quad\quad\ \ \text{X}\ \ \text{X}$$

Acrylyl chloride (X=COCl) also has a structure of type II. The significance of these structures in connection with the theories of the mechanism of polymerization is evident, Dr. Marvel said.

Viscosity and Molecular Weight

Numerous empirical relationships between viscosity and molecular structure have been proposed in the past, said Dr. Paul J. Flory, of the University of Cincinnati Institute of Scientific Research, in a paper, "Viscosities of High Molecular Weight Substances." These usually express viscosity as a function of the molecular weight and a "structure factor," which is constant within an homologous series. Because viscosity measurements are available over only a brief range of molecular weights within any particular homologous series, it has not been possible, he said, to demonstrate with certainty the manner in which viscosity depends on molecular weight.

The viscosities of a number of linear polyesters (undiluted) have been studied recently as a function of average molecular weight and temperature. The simple expression—

$$\log \eta = A + CN^{1/2}$$

where η is the viscosity, N is the number of chain atoms, and A and C are constants at a given temperature, has been found to hold with remarkable precision in all cases studied so far. For example, the viscosity of polydecamethylene adipate at 109° C. increases from 0.20 poise to 200 poises as the molecular weight is increased from 400 to about 9,000; deviations between observed average molecular weights and those calculated from the above formula are less than 2 percent in this wide range, Dr. Flory reported.

Since polymers having different molecular weights exhibit the same variation of $\log \eta$ with temperature, C is a constant independent of temperature. The change in A with temperature is roughly linear with 1/T (T=absolute temperature) over short ranges of temperature; hence, to the approximation that the variation with temperature is of this type—

$$\log \eta = B + CN^{1/2} + D/T$$

where B and D are constants. In this form viscosity, molecular weight, and temperature are mutually related.

The above relationships not only afford an insight into the mechanism of viscous flow of macromolecular substances, Dr. Flory said, but they also suggest the manner in which molecular size may influence the viscosity of monomeric liquids. The relationship between viscosity and molecular weight offers an unusually precise and simple method for determining molecular weights of linear condensation polymers, he felt. In contrast to methods for determining molecular weights from viscosities in dilute solution, the viscosity of the molten undiluted polymer need not be determined accurately since the viscosity varies so rapidly with molecular weight. The applicability of this relationship, or a similar one, to other types of polymers has not yet been investigated.

Peoples Drug Company sales in June amounted to $1,800,826, against $1,706,058 in June a year ago.

Trade Associations Indispensable

—*Continued from page* 5

leaving them free to enter into the authorized contract or not as they may see fit.

The State fair trade acts also provide that wilfully and knowingly advertising, offering for sale, or selling any commodity at less than the price stipulated in any contract made under authority of the acts, whether the person so doing is or is not a party to the contract, shall constitute unfair competition, giving rise to a right of action in favor of anyone damaged thereby.

It should be noted that the provision last mentioned reaches, not the mere advertising, offering for sale, or selling at less than the stipulated price, but the doing of any of these things wilfully and knowingly. The restriction is based on the fact that the commodity is identified by the trademark, brand, or name of the producer or owner.

The essence of the statutory violation consists, not in the bare disposition of the commodity in distribution, but in a forbidden use of the trademark, brand, or name in accomplishing such disposition. The primary aim of these laws is to protect the property—namely, the goodwill—of the producer, which he continues to own. The price restriction is adopted as an appropriate means to that perfectly legitimate end, and not as an end in itself.

In holding the Illinois fair trade act constutitional, in the case of Old Dearborn Distributing Company versus Seagram-Distillers Corporation December 7, 1936, the Supreme Court of the United States used the fololwing language:—

Nor is section 2 so arbitrary, unfair, or wanting in reason as to result in a denial of due process. We are here dealing, not with a commodity alone, but with a commodity plus the brand or trademark which it bears as evidence of its origin and of the quality of the commodity for which the brand or trademark stands.

Appellants own the commodity; they do not own the mark or the goodwill that the mark symbolizes. And goodwill is property in a very real sense, injury to which, like injury to any other species of property, is a proper subject for legislation.

Goodwill is a valuable contributing aid to business—sometimes the most valuable contributing asset of the producer or distributor of commodities. And distinctive trademarks, labels, and brands, are legitmate aids to the creation or enlargement of such goodwill. It is well settled that the proprietor of the goodwill "is entitled to protection as against one who attempts to deprive him of the benefits resulting from the same, by using his labels and trademark without his consent or authority" (McLean v. Fleming, 96 U. S. 245).

The ownership of the goodwill, we repeat, remains unchanged, notwithstanding the commodity has been parted with. Section 2 of the act does not prevent a purchaser of the commodity bearing the trademark from selling the commodity alone at any price he pleases. It interferes only when he sells with the aid of the goodwill of the vendor; and it interferes then only to protect that goodwill against injury. It proceeds upon the theory that the sale of identified goods at less than the price fixed by the owner of the mark or brand is an assault upon the goodwill, and constitutes what the statute denominates "unfair competition."

There is nothing in the act to preclude the purchaser from removing the mark or brand from the commodity—thus separating the physical property, which he owns, from the goodwill, which is the property of another—and then selling the commodity at his own price, provided he can do so without utilizing the goodwill of the latter as an aid to that end.

X. Conclusion: The Indispensability of Trade Associations

The indispensability of trade associations to American business has been accepted as a reality by leaders of industry. Of more importance, however, to the individual manufacturer or producer who may be a potential member of the trade association representing his industry, is the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States also has recognized the indispensability of trade organizations to American industry.

Chief Justice Hughes, in the course of his opinion in the Sugar Institute case, supra, made the following statements:—

The restrictions imposed by the Sherman antitrust act are not mechanical or artificial. We have repeatedly said that they set up the essential standard of reasonableness (Standard Oil Company v. United States, 221 U.S. 1; United States v. American Tobacco Company, 221 U.S. 106). They are aimed at controls and combinations which "by reason of intent or the inherent nature of the contemplated acts, prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the course of trade" (Nash v. United States, 229 U.S. 373).

Designed to frustrate unreasonable restraints, they do not prevent adoption of reasonable means to protect interstate commerce from destructive or injurious practices and to promote competition upon a sound basis. Voluntary action to end abuses and to foster fair competitive opportunities in the public interest may be more effective than legal processes. And cooperative endeavor may appropriately have wider objectives than merely the removal of evils which are infractions of positive law.

Nor does the fact that the correction of abuses may tend to stabilize a business, or to produce fairer price levels, require that abuses should go uncorrected or that an effort to correct them should for that reason alone be stamped as an unreasonable restraint of trade (Appalachian Coals v. United States, 288 U.S. 344).

Smith Named to Study Farm Motor Fuels

Dr. David F. Smith, professor of chemistry at the University of Buffalo, is to head the work on agricultural motor fuels at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, has announced. Dr. Smith's investigations, which will be carried on at the Peoria, Ill., laboratory, will be on research intended to develop methods of producing gaseous, liquid, and solid motor fuels from agricultural materials. Dr. Smith begins his new work July 17.

Dr. Smith is a graduate of the California Institute of Technology and holds a Ph. D. degree from that institution. He is a chemist of wide experience in industrial research problems, as well as in more fundamental aspects of chemical investigation, and has studied in a number of European countries. Up to 1926 he did teaching and research in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology and the University of California. He then was chief of the physical chemistry section of the United States Bureau of Mines for four years and did pioneer work in the study of possibilities of utilizing coal as fuel for internal combustion engines. After two years as director of research for a large manufacturing corporation, he joined the faculty of the University of Buffalo and in addition to his work there has acted as consulting chemist for an electrochemical company and a maufacturer of industrial organic chemical compounds.

In making the announcement of Dr. Smith's appointment, Dr. Knight expressed the view that motor fuel production is one of the most promising fields for large scale industrial utilization of farm products.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Arsenic: — Purchase: London, England (2708).

Citric acid:—Agency; Ciudad Trujillo, Domincian Republic (2739).

Cosmetics:—Agency; Alexandria, Egypt (3683).

Cosmetics:—Agency; Sydney, Australia (2712).

Dye, red:—Purchase; Caracas, Venezuela (2726).

Lecithin: — Agency; London, England (2707).

Medicinal, synthetic:—Warsaw, Poland (2713).

Paints:—Agency; San Jose, Costa Rica (2706).

Pharmaceuticals: — Purchase; Mazatlan, Mexico (2738).

Phosphoric acid:—Agency; Ciudad Trujillo, Domincian Republic (2739).

Potash, Caustic; — Purchase; London, England (2708).

Potash, carbonate:—Purchase; London, England (2708).

Potash, permanganate:—Purchase; London, England (2708).

Potash, sulphate. — Purchase; Antwerp, Belgium (2705).

Resin, synthetic: — Purchase; Istanbul, Turkey (2709).

Textile chemicals:—Agency; Vina de Mar, Chile (2729).

Pittsburgh Plate Glass will spend approximately $1,700,000 on modernizing its No. 4 plant at Ford City, Pa.

How's Your I. Q.?

How many of these questions can you answer?

1. Has the woodworking industry any use for acetone?
2. What applications of phosphoric acid are patented?
3. What uses does paraffin have in the perfume industry? In the sugar industry? Has it any detergent properties?
4. What are the other names for which adrenaline is the common synonym? Is there any connection between this substance and shaving preparations?
5. Name some products for making which dichloroethylene is used as a catalyst?
6. What markets are open to a producer of casein in addition to the plastics, paint, and glue industries?
7. What is the French for sperm oil? Has it ever been used in explosive compositions?
8. Is the use of titanium dioxide as a rubber accelerator covered by a patent?
9. Has sunflower seed any possible uses in the food industry? If so, what are they?
10. What is the German for sodium benzoate? For what can it be used as a preservative?
11. In what industrial products is acetylene used as a reagent?
12. What dyes are derived from 1-parasulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazalone?
13. Acrolein is the starting-point for making what interesting materials?
14. What chemicals are used in conjunction with 5-nitro-2-aminodiphenyl ether in making azo dyestuffs for printing rayon?
15. Menthol salicylate is an essential ingredient in what immensely fashionable line of cosmetic preparations?

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Acid, Muriatic:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6702, opening July 25.
Nitric:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; schedule 6702, opening July 25.
Sulphuric:—Supplies for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6702, opening July 25.
Aluminum Stearate:—3,000 pounds for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Black, Lamp:—23,600 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Calcium Carbide:—681,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6671, opening July 25.
Chloride:—63,350 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6679, opening July 25.
Chrome Green:—45,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Yellow:—10,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Copper Oxide:—38,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Detergent:—16,250 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 44, opening July 19.
Dichlorodifluoromethane: — 35,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6762, opening July 25.
Glycerin:—3,340 gallons for Eastern yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6682, opening July 25.
Indian Red:—3,900 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Litharge:—12,300 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Manganese Linoleate:—50,000 pounds for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6682, opening July 25.
10,000 pounds for Mare Island; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6682, opening July 25.
Mercury Oxide:—14,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Metallic Brown:—100,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Naphthalene:—70,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn; procurement 626-6, opening July 31.
Silver Nitrate:—800 ounces for Norfolk; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6680, opening July 25.
600 ounces for Mare Island; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; schedule 6680, opening July 25.
Soap Powder:—1,013,360 pounds for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supply and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6700, opening July 25.
Talc:—1,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 8, opening July 18.
Toluidine Red:—3,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Ultramarine Blue:—6,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Venetian Red:—150,000 pounds; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6684, opening July 18.
Whiting:—100,000 pounds for Eastern and Western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6683, opening July 25.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey launched, July 8, the first of three national defense oil carriers, to be built at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrows Point, Md. The carrier has a weight carrying capacity of more than 16,300 tons.

U.S. Asks Oil Royalties From Kettleman Hills Area

Los Angeles, July 10, 1939

A government suit to collect $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 back payment of oil and gas royalties from six companies operating in the north dome of the Kettleman Hills was filed in Federal Court here today.

Assistants to the United States Attorney General charged that the major companies, with the exception of Richfield, had "controlled and monopolized" the crude oil and natural gas market, paying "arbitrary and unreasonable prices." The Secretary of the Interior, they said, had refused to accept these prices as properly measuring the value of the government's royalty interests in the products of its lands and had set a minimum value on them.

The defendants are the General Petroleum Corporation of California, Standard Oil Company of California, Shell Company, Inc., Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Union Oil Company of California, and the Texas Company.

The suit asks the court to require the companies to pay approximately $2,500,000 claimed due on the secretary's valuation basis, covering the period from 1931 to 1939. If the secretary's valuations are not upheld, the government asks that the defendants be required to pay past-due royalties on the basis of the actual value of the oil and gas produced, estimated at more than $3,000,000. Federal attorneys said the chief object of the suit was to determine the extent of the secretary's authority to place minimum limitations on its oil and gas royalties.

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Corporation Earnings Recently Reported

	Period.	1939 Net income.	1939 Per share.	1938 Net income.	1938 Per share.
Booth Fisheries Corp.	Year	$53,317	...	$144,165	...
Carnegie Metals Co.	Year	*$177,336	*$0.13	*96,796	*$0.07
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.	6 mos.	105,594	.46	*183,459	*1.32
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.	6 mos.	2,654,814	1.06	*421,880	...
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co.	9 mos.	*953,623	...	2,446,631	2.71

* Deficit.

Louisville Varnish Sales Gained 32% in First-Half

Sales of the Louisville Varnish Company showed an increase of 32 percent for the first six months of 1939 over the corresponding period of 1938, according to P. H. Callahan, president of the company. The increase in sales, Mr. Callahan explained, were noted particularly with the paint and color manufacturers as well as lacquers and enamels. The trade sales, he added, were just about holding up with last year.

Crown Drug Company sales in June amounted to $632,922, against $659,854 in June a year ago.

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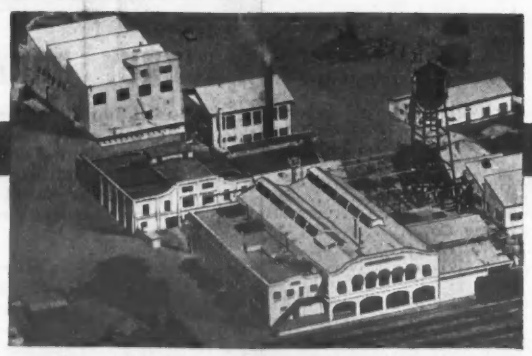

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